

Official Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

VOL. 9, No. 7.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MCHAR, 1900.

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## Purpose of Labor Movement.

Arthur Young, an English agriculturist, traveled through France just before the outbreak of the Revolution, and he has given us an account of his observations. The sum of them all is this: He found that the land was entirely owned by the nobility and the clergy, that the peasants had access to only a small part of it, but could not own any of it; that it was one vast waste, devoted to the sport of hunting by the idle class. Meanwhile the people were reduced to a poverty that beggars description. It can hardly be imagined; it could not be told in words. The result was the Revolution. And yet Mr. Young saw, as any one can see, that the Revolution might have been averted. It was not necessary that France should have then inaugurated the Republic. Indeed, it is fair to say that the French people were not prepared for the Republic, and they do not seem to be yet. All that was necessary then was to give the peasants of France their natural, God-given rights, their right to free access to the land. That was all. The rest of the problem would have solved itself.

That was an agricultural age. The land was the sole source of living. Our age is an age of machinery. It is machinery today that holds the key to a living for the multitude. And because it holds the key to a bare subsistence, it also holds the key to practically everything else that workingmen want or can have. All that is necessary to-day, in order that humanity may begin its march toward a higher destiny, is that the machinery of industry shall be freely accessible to all the people. That this is the fundamental need. What the working people are asking for or seek-

ing is the chance to produce freely and to receive the just equivalent of their labor. If they are allowed to produce freely, the other question solves itself. And yet there are still people in the world who imagine that industry is governed by the law of supply and demand. We ought to know that there has not been a time in the past hundred years when the supply was within hailing distance of the demand. And we ought to know that never in all coming time under a just system of things can the supply exceed the demand. There is hardship and suffering and crime and prostitution, and all sorts of evil, because the greed for gold is permitted to preside over the market and limit the supply in the interests of private profit.

Workingmen should understand that their quarrel is not with men, but with a system. They should understand still further, that there is no extrication for them from their difficulties individually. The formation of labor unions is a confession of that fact. And if it is a confession of the fact, that there is no hope of winning their victory man by man; it is also a confession that there is no hope of doing so union by union. The only logic of the trades-union movement is the union of all workingmen. The formation of one union cannot be defended as sound in principle or wise in fact, unless it be admitted that the union of all the laborers of the country and the world is necessary.

And what does this labor union propose as its aim and purpose? It is fair to assume that it has a purpose for which it is striving. Is it the gaining of a little higher wages? Is it to keep wages from falling? Or is it the abolition of the wage system altogether? We ought to understand that the trouble is not in the men who are em-

ployers. Wages do not depend upon the will of the employer. They depend upon the market. And the market is a part of the system. One employer of labor cannot extricate himself from the rest and pay what wages he likes. He must pay what the others pay. There is no hope for the labor movement so long as it attacks the employers. It must attack the system, and it can do that only by united action all along the line. If the economic interests of laborers are identical, as you confess by your unions, it ought not to be difficult to see that your political interests are equally identical. All economic questions are political questions. Government is industrial from base to dome. It is the interests of commerce and industry that determine government. All effective political action, therefore, must be along economic lines. If the interests of all workingmen are the same, must it not follow that all their political interests are the same? And if that is the case, are they not undoing all the good they seek to accomplish by their unions when they insist upon acting separately in the political field? The one vestige of democracy in this country is the suffrage. It is the one point at which all citizens are equal. One man, one vote. And yet the working people continue the absurd pastime of fighting capital with capital, fighting unlimited capital with their ludicrously small resources. That fight is a failure at the start. It is the part of wisdom for an army to choose its own ground. If the army of toilers were wise, it would choose its own ground, and that would be the place where it is overwhelmingly powerful. To-day our political contests are fought upon fictitious issues. The political power of labor is utterly wasted. They come out of every such struggle

worsted. Not a quadrennial election brings any real gain to the workers. True we have prosperity. And who reaps the benefit of it? The capitalists, always. And who creates prosperity? Those who labor with hand or brain. There is scarcely a difference of opinion to-day as to the fact that labor does not receive its just share in the products of civilization. Capitalists admit it. But they are powerless to change the system which works such injustice. That can be done only by labor, and by labor organized for united political action. What is a political party? Is it a fetish to be worshipped? Is it a sacred thing to be placed on a pedestal and deified? No. It is simply a tool to effect certain ends. Its value is determined wholly by its efficiency in obtaining those ends. In this country a party is of use only in so far as it makes effective the will of the people to change the laws in the direction of justice. A party is useful to the working people only in so far as it embodies their interests. It can embody their interests only as it proposes to inaugurate such changes in government as will abolish the profit system by which the laborer is deprived of the value which he produces. There never was and there never will be more than one party which has the interests of the laborer at heart. And no party which commands the support of capitalists can possibly deserve the support of laborers. No labor union which was devoted to the interests of capitalism would be regarded as representative of the interests of labor. Under our present system the interests of labor and capitalism are opposed. That you declare when you form a labor union. I wonder why it is that working men do not carry that reasoning a little farther and see that the political interests of these two classes cannot be identical. And if they cannot be identical, the laborers and capitalists cannot wisely support the same political party. And if they do, one or the other of these two classes is getting fooled? Which one is it?

WILLIAM T. BROWN,  
Rochester, N. Y.

#### Model Telephone Plant.

Mr. H. W. Sherman, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Dear Sir—

In reply to your request as to whether the Rochester Telephone Company had any information to give the Electrical Workers, I will state that it gives me great pleasure to have the privilege of outlining our system and the progress of the work in the City of Rochester, for the Rochester Telephone Company.

I wish to state that the Rochester Telephone Company is much alive and doing a good business and in the near future we expect to be able to offer the people tele-

phonic connections all over the State, in addition to a splendid and economical city service.

The individual telephone business is to-day by far the most active branch of electrical industry in the United States. Capital no longer hesitates to go into the business; a large number of new exchanges are being established, while existing ones are being extended and in all quarters the independent movement is gaining strength. The number of first-class paying individual exchanges throughout the country is proof of the unqualified success of the movement. The exchanges now in operation rival in quality of construction, perfection of mechanical and electrical details and efficiency of service any of the other plants, and by the opening of spring trade Rochester will have the finest individual telephone plant in the country.

We feel that the entire independent telephone interests will point with pride to the exchange of the Rochester Telephone Company as being the most complete independent plant in the United States, and a glorious advertisement that the independent movement is an established fact.

The construction of our pole lines, underground cables and switch-board for the central office equipment is substantially as follows:

All the cable poles are of cedar, ranging from 50 to 80 feet in height; each cable terminal to have a capacity of 50 telephones.

These cable poles are located and distributed in such central locations as to most readily reach a surrounding group of subscribers.

Through the business or central portion of the city, we are using what are termed, "pole top circle rims," made of oak and fitted with iron pins, making a strong and substantial form of construction. From these cable poles, we distribute our wires direct to such subscribers as are located within its accessible radius. These poles in the central part of the city are usually located in the rear of the main streets.

We are using No. 14 B. & S. copper wire, insulated with rubber and weather-proof and twisted in pairs, making the best possible form of insulation and doing away with all crossing of wires, etc.

Each cable pole is fitted out with lightning arresters and fuses, giving ample protection to our instruments and wires from all electric light currents, trolley currents, lightning discharges, etc.

From these cable poles, we run directly to our subway, using the cable manufactured by the Standard Underground Cable Company of New York and Pittsburg. This cable is covered with a lead sheath  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, and the conductors of which are No. 20 B. & S. copper wires, insulated from each other with dry

paper and twisted in pairs, which is guaranteed to give the best possible results for telephone purposes, doing away with all induction and cross-talk from one subscriber's line to another.

With the new perfected manner of manufacture, this cable undoubtedly ranks highest in points of insulation and capacity, which is necessary for the best results, to give good telephone service.

These cables will terminate in iron cable heads (manufactured by the Moon Mfg. Co., of Chicago), located in the terminal room in the basement of our new building on Stone Street.

This system of using insulated twisted pair copper wire in the business portion of our city for distribution to our subscriber's telephones, will certainly give the best possible service, as there will be no interference or crossing of wires, and avoiding the present unsatisfactory form of service, which is given at present by the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo.

We are rapidly progressing with our outside pole construction and will undoubtedly have everything ready for operation of 2,000 telephones by the first of May, 1900.

The cable being manufactured for our company by the Standard Underground Cable Company, under their contract with us, is now arriving in Rochester and the process of its installation has commenced and will continue in an expeditious manner.

Our cable distribution throughout the residence portion of the city will be such that it will not have any very long pole lines to construct, as the underground cables are planned in such a manner as to reach all our subscribers with as little over-head wiring as is possible.

We have wired the following buildings, which are completely wired to all floors, from a cable terminal located in each building at some point most convenient and available for the purposes of distribution:

Granite Bldg.	Triangle Bldg.
Chamber of Commerce,	Cutler Bldg.
Wilder Bldg.	Liberty Bldg.
Powers' Block,	Elwood Bldg.
German Ins. Bldg.	Exchange Place
City Hall Bldg.	[Bldg.]
Ellwanger & Barry	Monroe Co. Court
[Bldg.]	[House.]

Our cable system and pole line construction will have a capacity for 3,600 Long Distance telephones, with individual metallic circuit lines. This you will see, will cover an entire radius of distribution of underground cables, than that of the present Bell Telephone Company's system.

Each subscriber will have his own individual complete metallic line, avoiding all delays in getting a connection with the subscriber called for, as there will be but one subscriber on each line and no waits or delays on account of your neighbor using the same line.

The office building for which the plans have been adopted, and which is under construction, will undoubtedly prove to be a model of convenience for use in the operation of our system.

In the basement are located a room for shop purposes, a large storage room, the boiler room and a cable terminal room.

On the ground floor, Stone Street front, are located the general offices for administration, with a directors' room and a toilet room adjacent.

Next to the general offices, is located the superintendent's and engineering department, and next to this department, the construction department, consisting of a large stock-room (accessible by the driveway from both Stone Street and Minerva Place), the inspector's room and the trouble department.

From the trouble department, access is had direct to the rear part of main building, where is located the battery room, containing the distributing board, lightning arrester board, motor and ringing generator's power, switchboard and storage battery and facilities for making all tests necessary on subscribers' instruments or lines.

In the rear of the main building and fronting on Minerva Place, is the barn, which is well arranged, and contains wagon room, carriage wash, stalls, harness cases, wagon shed, etc., for the complete housing of the company's implements, horses and wagons.

The second floor is entirely used for the switchboard and operating force. This room is 29 feet wide and 93 feet long, and is devoted wholly to the switchboard operation of our system. It is lighted by windows upon all four sides and also by a sky-light above the whole length of the switchboard. This will not only give the best results, that is, lighting by natural light, but will also result in the most economy possible in the expense of artificial lighting.

Adjacent to and connecting with this switchboard or operating room, is the cloak and toilet room for the operators, and the operators' dining room, furnished with all such comforts as will add to the convenience of the employees. Probably few companies have been as solicitous for the comfort and welfare of their operators and employees in general, as will be our company. To make even the warm summer days comfortable, electric fans will be suspended from the ceiling of the operating room, creating a cool breeze and preventing any stagnation of the air. In the operators' dressing and toilet rooms, will be found improved sanitary lockers for clothing, and a large cheerful dining room, where the operators may enjoy their lunches.

The switchboard is now being manufactured for the company by the Stromberg-

Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., of Chicago. It will be constructed in sections containing 300 drops or signals, and a multiple jack for each subscriber in the exchange, so arranged that any operator can make direct connection with any subscriber in the central office. Each section will be sub-divided and arranged so that it shall be operated by three operators. The framework of the switchboard will be of iron, covered with dark, quartered sawed oak, highly polished and finished. This switchboard will require a space 86 feet in length and the operation of the system will be viz: The subscribers' calling device is a simple form of removing the telephone from the hook, thus closing the central office battery, which permits current to flow through subscriber's drop or indicator, and at the same time lights up a small supervisory lamp placed directly in front of the operator. The operator, by taking up one of the connecting cords, and inserting it in the corresponding jack of the number of the subscriber who is calling, automatically restores the drop and puts out the supervisory lamp. After ascertaining the subscriber's number, the calling subscriber wishes to be connected with, the operator takes the mate or corresponding plug, touches the line of the number called for; should the line be in use, or busy, the operator will receive an audible click or response, in her ear. If the line is not busy or in use, she immediately inserts the plug, and at the same time, pressing a button, rings up the subscriber. As long as both subscribers continue talking, no disconnection signal appears to the operator, but the simple form of hanging the receiver up on the hook, gives the operator a signal for disconnection, the form being the illuminating of a small incandescent lamp. Each operator has in reach an access to every subscriber's line, without any form of trunk or assistance from any other operator.

There is no battery at the subscriber's station in the Central Energy System. All currents to subscribers' instruments being supplied from the central office. The construction of the system consists of two wires from subscriber's station to central office, no earth or ground connection being used; all lines being what are commonly called metallic circuits. This system is so arranged that the service can be controlled by a supervisory operator, i. e., whenever a subscriber calls, or two subscribers have finished conversation, or any line is in trouble, it will be immediately so indicated to the supervising operator. The mechanical working of this system will undoubtedly give rapid service and cheap maintenance, especially so, on account of no earth or ground connections, or battery, located at subscriber's instruments. The operation of this system will be entirely different from that of the present Bell sys-

tem used in the city of Rochester, as there is no form of trunk connections used, i. e., the operators in the Bell system do not have access or control of each subscriber's line in the central office. It is so arranged, that whenever a subscriber who is connected on the multiple board, calls for a number which is located in any one of the series of numbers running in the two, three or four thousands, that connection is made over what is termed a trunk line, running from one to another of these different boards, so that in many cases, although the subscriber calling for a number is told the line is busy, it often happens that the subscriber's line is not busy, but that all the trunk lines are busy which connect these different boards, and each connection on a system of this kind, passes under the control of two or three operators, thus making the service slow and unsatisfactory. This complication will be entirely obviated in our system, as each operator has full control of any line in the central office and can instantly ascertain whether a subscriber's line called for is or is not in use. This system will be entirely simple and easy to operate.

The manufacture of the switchboard and central office apparatus will be entirely up to date, and the best that can be produced.

The outside construction of this company is under the direct charge of Brother C. C. Johnston, the cable insulation is under the charge of Brother J. P. Haley, and the inside wiring is under the charge of Brother E. A. Buell, all members of Local forty-four.

Trusting that this information will be of interest to the readers of the Electrical Worker, I am

Very truly yours,  
C. E. STINSON.

#### A Wood-walker's Tribulations.

A wood walker from Stump station, hit the hummer for a vacation,  
He being without a card got fired off the Indian Reservation,  
His appearance did not make a bit with the population.  
And the hand out that he asked for didn't meet with his expectation,  
So he took a drill to the next nation,  
There he met the army of Salvation,  
They at once saw his situation,  
And told him they thought they would feed him after ten days consideration.  
He didn't consider this much consolation,  
He only wished he had signed that application, went down the night of initiation and taken the obligation, so he could be out with the boys on a jollification.  
But as he was in a bad location for recreation, and under the McKinley administration,  
He decided to meet with Starvation,  
Please excuse the illustration.  
I am your brother regardless of my relation, and awkwardness of demonstration.

I am, sincerely yours.  
GRUNT.



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As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do  
 the work and recommend or order the material,  
 its value as an advertising medium can be readily  
 appreciated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1900.

W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,  
 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.



SPINNING PRINT, ROCHESTER.

#### Charters Granted in February.

Feb. 5, No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.  
 " 7, " 3, New York, N. Y.  
 " 14, " 48, Richmond, Va.  
 " 21, " 12, Pueblo, Colo.  
 " 24, " 107, Louisville, Ky.  
 " 26, " 108, Tampa, Fla.

A CASE was tried in Rochester on Thursday, Feb. 15, which was of great interest to the electrical workers. In August, 1898, Bro. Patrick McGuire, a good, loyal member of Local 44, was working on a pole which broke off and fell with him on it to the ground. By this he was injured for life. He secured counsel and entered suit. The case came up several months ago before one of our efficient judges, who, after listening to the evidence, nonsuited, claiming Bro. McGuire should have tested the pole before climbing it. The case came up before another judge, and oh, what a different view he took of it. He claimed that the master was the one to provide a reasonable safe place for the man, and that Bro. McGuire was not supposed to dig under the ground to ascertain whether the pole was safe or not. The jury remained

out for three hours and then brought in a verdict for \$5,000. To say all electrical workers are pleased would be putting it mildly.

#### TIME IS PRECIOUS.

At no time in the month is this truism brought home to the G. S. more than about the 10th, when the letters from the Press Secretaries shower upon him. Some of these letters are in very good shape to be put in the hands of the printer, but many of them are not, and in order that nothing amiss may appear in the paper it is necessary to read all correspondence before setting up; it is also necessary to read proof on all matter after it has been set and make corrections of errors, which are of course unavoidable. Next, with our numerous sources to hear from, must be taken into account the number of pages necessary to print to accommodate all our correspondents, no easy matter when we have reports from fifty to sixty locals, which have come into the office in any thing but numerical order.

Then our paper is made up into pages, printed bound and mailed. The weight of the edition now printed (6,000 copies) being one-half ton and just three times as many as were printed when the G. S. first located in Rochester.

Some of our latest correspondents mention changes for the directory, and while we would like to make them all, in the general rush at the close they are not attended to. To obviate this the G. S. is preparing a blank for keeping the Directory accurate, and in the future if any change is wanted in the same to receive prompt attention it must be made upon this blank.

Bear in mind the 10th is our closing date and endeavor to have your letter in as soon as possible, but not later than that date. Write only on one side of the paper; the difference in expense is slight to you in comparison with the convenience to the G. S. and printer.

As a rule those ministers of the gospel who take interest enough in trades unions to learn their aims and objects, speak of them as an aid to the church in good works, while those who preach on Sunday and forget to practice on Monday, think the unions unlawful. The trades unions are not perfect; neither are the ministers. But each have work to do.

We are fortunate in having a minister in this city who dares advocate the rights of the laborer, Rev. Wm. T. Brown, who has kindly consented to write for us. A very interesting letter from his pen appears in this issue.

It affords us much pleasure to inform the readers of the Electrical Worker that Bro. Frank Devlin has been appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Labor of the Pan-American Exposition. Frank has

always been a true blue union man, and it goes without saying that organized labor will be the paramount issue with him. Here is wishing him success.

WE ARE pleased to report that the trouble with the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. has been settled, the Brotherhood soon convincing the company that it could meet its bluff and raise it a few. It was a decided victory for the men.

THE contractors of the District of Columbia and New York State are trying to get bills through the Legislatures that will work great harm to our craft. Let all secretaries communicate with the congressmen and senators from their districts requesting them to vote against these bills. One of the bills was printed in our February issue. The one offered by Assemblyman Henry of New York is just the same. Do all you can to kill them.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 9th, 1900.

To the Executive Board, Greeting:

In September, 1898, Grand Rapids, Mich. submitted the death claim of Frank Ross, of their local, who died Sept. 22nd. Local 75 was at that time over two months in arrears, and had been notified several times. In submitting the claim they simply sent a letter stating the brother was dead. I wrote them to comply with Art. 13 of the Constitution. In answer to this communication they wrote me the cards had been sent to the parents of the deceased brother. This was the last heard of it until Oct. 25th I received a letter from a lawyer in Kingston, Canada, saying if I did not pay the claim he would enter suit against the Brotherhood. I wrote him a letter stating that we had no desire to fight any legitimate claim, and if he would send the cards then in his possession, I would put the facts before the E. B. This he refused to do. He again communicated and demanded the money. I refused to do business without the cards.

I heard no more of it until Dec. 2nd, when Bro. Brown, R. S. of Local 17, wrote me that he thought an injustice had been done. He enclosed the cards to prove that Bro. Ross was in good standing. The due card showed him paid up to Oct. 1st, 1898. I wrote Bro. Brown that G. P. Wheeler would be at the A. F. of L. Convention, and for him to lay the facts before him. G. P. Wheeler, after hearing the case, and knowing his poor old mother to be in destitute circumstances, has suggested to me the advisability of putting this before you for consideration and vote. The case looks as though the fault was with the F. S. of Local 75 at the time of Bro. Ross's death.

Hoping for a speedy answer and vote whether to allow this claim or not, I remain,

Faternally yours,  
 GRAND SECRETARY.

The above was submitted to the E. B.,

who voted unanimous to allow the claim as they had no desire to refuse to pay every legitimate claim. This should remind the financial secretary to pay per capita on the full amount of dues each brother pays, so when he dies there will be no question about his claim. It is a duty we owe each other and should not be neglected.

### Secretary's Report for February.

No. P.C.	Init.	Sup.	E. B. Asst.	Total
1	\$25.60	\$ 6.00		\$31.60
2	25.00	7.00		32.00
*3	25.20	14.00		39.20
6	16.00	8.00	\$ 8.75	32.75
7	22.60	6.00		28.60
8	7.00	4.00		11.00
9	33.40	10.00	14.00	57.40
10	12.40	8.00		20.40
11	5.60	9.00		14.60
12		10.00		10.00
16	2.00	1.00	1.05	4.05
17	43.00	26.00	6.25	75.25
19	5.20			5.20
20	13.40	26.00		39.40
21	26.00	18.00		44.00
22	16.20	2.00	4.25	22.45
23	19.00			19.00
24	25.60	8.00	1.75	35.35
27	49.60	8.00	2.00	59.60
29	6.80	6.00		12.80
32	1.60			1.60
33			4.25	4.25
34	3.40			3.40
35			5.00	5.00
36	3.80			3.80
38	37.40	12.00	6.50	85,6,6.00 61.90
39	22.00	6.00		28.00
40	22.40	16.00	.75	39.15
41	18.60	14.00	5.50	38.10
42	4.00		.35	4.35
45	24.80	8.00	1.00	33.80
48		14.00	2.75	16.75
49	3.20	4.00	1.00	8.20
51	6.60	2.00	5.50	14.10
52	32.80	60.00		92.80
53	2.20			2.20
54	8.60	5.00		13.60
55	20.60	4.00	5.50	30.10
56	7.40	2.00		9.40
58	9.20			9.20
59	13.00	10.00	2.50	25.50
61	7.60	33.00	\$4.50	45.10
62	10.60	4.00	2.75	17.35
63	1.60		.10	1.70
64	5.40	4.00	3.50	12.90
65	15.00	4.00		19.00
66	23.80	14.00		37.80
67	5.60		.25	5.85
68	5.60			5.60
69	6.20	3.00		9.20
72	11.80	2.00		13.80
73	1.60			1.60
75	6.40		.10 2.00	8.50
77	14.00	12.00	.50	26.50
78	6.40		1.50	7.90
82	10.00			10.00
83	7.40			4.70

84	13.40	2.00	3.00	18.40
86	6.00	12.00	9.80	27.80
87	3.60	8.00		11.60
88	2.50		3.25	5.75
89			2.25 .50	2.75
90	4.00	5.00		9.00
91	1.80	3.00	.30	5.10
92	6.40		.50	6.90
95	7.20	15.00	1.50	23.70
96	2.80	5.00	1.25 6.00	15.05
97	2.60		1.00 3.50	7.10
101			4.00	4.00
102	4.80	14.00	1.00	19.80
105			2.00	2.00
106		26.00	9.75 1.50	37.25
107		10.00		10.00
108		7.00		7.00
†3		7.00	31.00	38.00

\$15.30 \$524.00 \$156.95 \$19.00 \$6.00 \$1521.25

Dues from members of lapsed L. U. \$ 6.00  
Emb. Buttons not sold through L. U. 4.50  
Supplies " " " " .45  
Advertising E. W. . . . . 35.42  
Donation for lockout of 87 and 20 . 583.55

\$2151.17

\*St Louis. †New York.

### Donations Received for No's 87 & 20.

Feb.	No.	Amt.
5	92	Charleston S. C. . . . . \$15 50
	52	Newark, N. J. . . . . 10 50
6	88	Savannah, Ga. . . . . 3 00
7	99	Providence, R. I. . . . . 5 00
	8	Toledo, Ohio . . . . . 6 25
	84	Atlanta, Ga. . . . . 12 50
8	9	Chicago, Ill. . . . . 25 00
	10	Indianapolis, Ind. . . . . 25 00
	27	Baltimore, Md. . . . . 50 00
	63	Warren, Pa. . . . . 2 00
9	19	Atchison, Kas. . . . . 2 50
	29	Trenton, N. J. . . . . 10 00
	96	Worcester, Mass. . . . . 4 00
	95	Joplin, Mo. . . . . 3 05
	42	Utica, N. Y. . . . . 5 00
	43	Buffalo, N. Y. . . . . 23 75
10	56	Erie, Pa. . . . . 5 75
	23	St. Paul, Minn. . . . . 5 00
	68	Denver, Colo. . . . . 9 00
	39	Cleveland, O. . . . . 25 00
	85	Augusta, Ga. . . . . 10 00
12	37	Hartford, Conn. . . . . 10 00
	69	Dallas, Tex. . . . . 8 00
13	90	New Haven, Conn. . . . . 5 00
	54	Columbus, O. . . . . 5 00
	75	Graud Rapids, Mich. . . . . 6 50
14	40	St. Joseph, Mo. . . . . 10 00
	61	Los Angeles, Cal. . . . . 25 50
	6	San Francisco, Cal. . . . . 25 50
16	66	Houston, Tex. . . . . 20 00
	52	Newark, N. J. . . . . 3 50
17	24	Minneapolis, Minn. . . . . 18 00
19	72	Waco, Tex. . . . . 10 25
	26	Washington, D. C. . . . . 12 50
	70	Cripple Creek, Colo. . . . . 13 75
	38	Cleveland, O. . . . . 30 50
21	Philadelph	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . 33 75
20	44	Rochester, N. Y. . . . . 25 00

73	Spokane, Wash. . . . .	5 00
22	Omaha, Neb. . . . .	10 00
64	Oakland, Cal. . . . .	8 75
21	36	Sacramento, Cal. . . . . 5 25
101	Brockton, Mass. . . . .	3 00
23	32	Lima, O. . . . . 3 00
26	55	Des Moines, Ia. . . . . 6 00
	77	Seattle, Wash. . . . . 9 50
	79	Syracuse, N. Y. . . . . 8 25
	76	Tacoma, Wash. . . . . 4 25

The donations from these locals were received too late to go in the report for February and will be accounted for in the March report in next issue of the Worker.

Mar. 3. 98	Philadelphia . . . . .	71
3	St. Louis . . . . .	5
10	71	Galveston . . . . . 3 75

### Treasurer's Report for February.

J. R. Bourne, Postage . . . . .	\$ 15
J. A. Fleete, Organizing Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	15
J. H. Maloney, Expenses to B. T. Council, Milwaukee . . . . .	52
Tom Wheeler, Expenses to Rochester . . . . .	25 76
F. J. McNulty, Organizing Newark and vicinity . . . . .	20
Jas. Haulen, Organizing Jamestown, N. Y. . . . .	15
Treasurer's \$15,000 Bond . . . . .	50
Tom Wheeler, Postage . . . . .	5
J. J. Erinsee, Emblematic Buttons	190
Scrantom, Whetmore & Co., Office Supplies . . . . .	2
J. R. Bourne, Seals for L. U.'s . . . . .	8
W. G. Spinning, Gen. Office Supplies . . . . .	7 75
W. G. Spinning, Supplies for L. U. . . . .	48 75
W. G. Spinning, Printing February Worker . . . . .	242 50
H. W. Sherman, Mailing Worker . . . . .	9 38
H. W. Sherman, Salary for Feb. . . . .	100
Wells, Fargo & Co., Express . . . . .	11 64
Mrs. Louise Brown, Addressing Worker . . . . .	8
W. W. Powers, Rent for March . . . . .	6 25
F. Morrison, P. C. to A. F. of L., Jan., Feb. and March . . . . .	40
Cashing Checks . . . . .	2 75
Telegrams . . . . .	2 03
Strike Benefits to Nos. 15-20-87 . . . . .	319 95
M. Clinton, Salary for February . . . . .	25
Mrs. Louisa Hall, Death Claim No. 89 . . . . .	100
P. H. Wissinger, conducting strikes 15-20-87 . . . . .	98 25
P. H. Wissinger, Organizing Expenses . . . . .	53 17
	\$1473 18
Received from G. S. for Feb. . . . .	2151 17
Expenses for February . . . . .	1473 18
Gains for February . . . . .	677 99
Amount on hand February 1 . . . . .	6436 06
Cash on hand March 1 . . . . .	\$7114 05
P. H. WISSINGER,	
G. T.	

## OUR LOCALS.

### Local Union No. 1.

St. Louis, March 10, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No. 1 passed through the winter with fewer idle members than any previous winter in her history. Our meetings are lively, if not harmonious. Some of our members are very anxious to break our agreement with the Electrical Exchange. With few exceptions, the members who advocate this, are new members who do not realize what it cost to bring about present conditions in St. Louis or what the condition of the wiremen was before we had an agreement. Cool, level-headed judgment will continue to govern the union in the future as in the past. Our conference committee is negotiating several important changes in our agreement, but we are not at liberty to mention them at this time.

The helpers of this city organized a union several months ago and have about 40 members. They meet every Thursday night at the B. T. C. hall and appear very enthusiastic over their union.

No. 1 has appointed a committee to organize the armature winders and shopmen. This move was found necessary, as No. 1 is made up exclusively of wiremen, and the high initiation fee (\$35.00) would in itself keep them out of the union, as our delegate could not bring pressure to bear on them the same as on a non-union wireman. Mention was made in our last letter about the lighting muddle in St. Louis. On Feb. 5th, after the city institution had been in darkness for over a month, a temporary contract was let to the old company to light the city until Sept. 1, 1900. Bids were also asked for to light the city for 10 years from Sept. 1st. The down-town district to be lighted with arc and incandescent lamps and the resident district by Welsbach lamps. For the arc lighting the Missouri-Edison Co. (which had been doing the lighting for the past 10 years) bid \$32.00 per 1000 arc hours; the Imperial Co. (which is strictly union) bid \$19.87; while an unknown man named Budd from Bunker Hill, Ill., bid \$11.00 for the same service. It was generally understood at the time that the latter was a "straw" bid put in by the Missouri-Edison Co. to draw out the Imperial's bid and then force a re-letting. The scheme worked as smooth as clock work. The bid was let to Mr. Budd. He failed to qualify within the specified time. His deposit of \$2,750 was declared forfeited and new bids are called for. This process will be continued for several times until a new company will not have time to get ready. Then the old scab company will probably get the contract at their own figure. But No. 1 is not idle. The union

decided to make a fight in the courts and compel the city hall gang to enforce the city ordinances. No. 3 has joined with No. 1 in this matter and they have received the support of the B. T. C. and the C. T. and L. U. Two able attorneys have been employed and if the next lighting contract is not union it will not be our fault.

We noticed in the last Worker that No. 3 of N. Y. is again in the Brotherhood. No. 1 is much pleased to see this even though compound interest has been paid. The "crime of '93" has been righted and let us hope that peace and harmony will prevail in our ranks so long as there is a common enemy to fight.

The St. Louis unions are delighted to know that the next convention will be held in their city and will make good every promise made by their representatives at the last convention when they entered St. Louis in the race.

ELECTRON,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 4.

New Orleans, La., March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are upside down here, as you most all know of the People Tel. Co. being bought up by the Erie Co. The boys have gone in all directions, east, west and north. The prospects for work are very bad. Bros. Blackford, Didisch and Givens went to work for Bro. Taylor on the Carrollton Road, Bros. McCarty and Charlie Manning to Scranton, Miss., Bros. White and Hughes to Frisco, Bro. Bryant to Houston, Tex. Lannahan and Campbell went north by way of Mobile, Ala., Ed. Haley and Pratt, to Chicago. Bro. Foley will leave Saturday for Chicago or St. Louis. Can't tell how many more. More men than work. The New Elec. Light Co. have four or five linemen. The Cumberland have been letting a number of their men go. They do say times look blue here for awhile.

Bro. W. F. Call of No. 9 died here at 3:15 P. M., Tuesday, March 6th, after nearly five weeks sickness. No. 4's officers and members did all that was possible, but 'twas of no avail. His brother came down from Emporia, Kansas, and took him home for burial. Our lodge wishes to extend its heartfelt sympathy to the family in this, the sad hour of their bereavement. He was a brother liked and respected by all who came in contact with him.

This being my first trial of your patience, kindly make the needy corrections; by so doing will assist me in my next. We will try to give you more news next month, our time being very short in which to get it in.

Bro. Wm. Jackson has been elected to fill the financial secretary's position. Bro. Blackford to Central Trades Council in place of Bro. Haley, who has gone.

Hope to hear from some of our boys who have gone from us to other cities.

Yours fraternally,  
F. D. MARKELL,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 5.

Pittsburg, March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I failed to get a letter in the Worker last month as I was very busy and did not get it written in time, but as Nos. 14 and 51 had letters in last month it was not so bad, as our town was represented. Everything is booming here, everyone in No. 5 is working, especially those that are in good standing. We are still having some little trouble with a few delinquent members. Within the last month or two we have had several members that were back in their dues come and pay up and put themselves in good standing; we are glad to see it. I think in a short time we will have them all in line.

We have been taking in quite a few new members this year and are taking them in right along. We have elected a board of directors composed of seven members of No. 5. The local has had so much business to attend to this year that the meetings were kept up until midnight, so we elected the board to relieve the local of some business, I think it will be a good thing.

We elected a new financial secretary, Mr. W. D. Pulliam, you know him of old, our former president. Our former financial secretary could not attend the meetings regularly so we had to have a new one.

Local No. 51 is having a little trouble; the cranemen of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Co. are out on a strike, about sixty all told. It seems that the company wanted to make some new rules which the boys did not think fair so they went on a strike. It is expected that the trouble will be settled shortly.

The wiremen and some of the other men went out in sympathy with the cranemen. We elected a walking delegate in February. The contractors' association helped to keep him in the field. His name is Mr. J. H. Welsh, he is doing good work for No. 5, and the contractors also.

I will close hoping this letter will reach you in due time for March publication of the Worker.

Yours fraternally  
J. E. B.  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Prospects for a successful and prosperous season in the electrical line were never brighter than at present. Building has begun at so early a date and a decided impetus in that line assures us of a boom in the building conditions for the coming season.

With the near completion of the new Light and Power company's plant owned by the Spreckel's syndicate, and without doubt one of the best plants in existence to-day, a new field is created for the em-



ployment of a great number of men, although it is stated upon good authority that up to date over 700 applications for positions have been filed.

Where this vast army of electricians can be is hard to comprehend because they certainly are not in town.

The near completion of the new Hall of Justice is an epoch in the electrical world of our city, and brings to a successful completion one of the most important buildings here.

The interior system of switches is perfection itself, and throughout it is complete in detail.

Every light is controlled by a switch either independent or in conjunction with the tablet boards, which could not be improved on.

The basement is fitted with the main board from which rise feeders to each floor, and then from the separate floor distributing boxes the circuits are controlled independently by 25 ampere knife switches. The boards are beautiful Venetian marble with a main line switch at the top and feeding down to the different sub switches with bus bars, and all finished with fused link lugs in polished copper.

In all the public corridors, court rooms and lavatories the lights are controlled by lock switches of the latest improved pattern with full nicked plates. All rooms and apartments by cutter flush switches with bronzed plates to match the old antique polished copper fixtures, and these, with their odd and peculiar style make the necessary adjunct for a complete and pleasing appearance.

The jail is situated on the upper story and affords a cheerful contrast with its sunlight, dry and pleasant quarters, to the damp and filthy dungeons of former prisons. All the lights on this floor are controlled from one box, with an iron door and under lock and key. All switches are 20 ampere knife, and polished brass.

All junction boxes throughout and receptacles for switches are of iron. The main board is of the finest Venetian marble with a main line and separate distributing switches for the entire building.

Also equipped with the latest pattern circuit breakers and appliances. Iron armored throughout.

An intercommunicating telephone system is another convenience of no small importance.

The union outlook is encouraging even though the independent local is still against us notwithstanding every effort has been made to bring them into the Brotherhood has failed; even to the most reasonable propositions have they refused consideration and only on their own terms will they ever be brought into the fold.

New working rules are now under consideration and if successful will do much toward the advancement of some very

essential rules heretofore avoided besides establishing an eight hour day.

The sympathy of No. 6 is extended to all her brothers in Chicago and resolutions to that effect have been forwarded offering whatever assistance we could. No. 6 is always a factor in all points of interest pertaining to the success and advancement of the trade.

A new labor organ published weekly has appeared in this city called Organized Labor, of which each union is a stockholder, and our sincere thanks and well wishes for its success as well as all other labor papers are extended.

From recent rumors a Contractors' Exchange will soon be in existence here, the outgrowth no doubt of the several demands made by the different labor organizations this spring.

Fraternally,  
A. E. DRENDEL,  
Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I begin to realize it is high time I was getting in my little scrap for another month. A month seems long when we are waiting for pay-day, but it seems to slip up on me every time before I have anything prepared for our paper. No. 10 has just held an open meeting, and in spite of the rain and storm it proved a grand success; had a very nice attendance and feel amply paid for our efforts. Meeting was led off by a very entertaining speech from Mr. Kennedy, who gave us some excellent advice concerning the patronage of union-made articles. He was followed by a good long speech from Mr. Gould, editor of the Union. Of course Mr. Gould is always wound up and ready for any emergency, but he surprised his audience somewhat by giving us a good sound sermon, which if practiced as preached would be almost equal to Christ's sermon on the mount. Next was a long talk from Mr. Galt, followed by a speech from the president of Central Labor Union. All of which were enjoyed by the audience. A recess was then declared by Vice-President Phipps and refreshments were served by a committee in charge, whom we want to thank for the faithful performance of their duty; after which we adjourned until our next meeting night. All went home feeling in good spirits over our open meeting, but life is not all sunshine, for it was a little sad to our members to bid farewell to our post superintendent of our New Tel. Co., who is leaving us to-night. Mr. Roberts has certainly been a good friend to No. 10 and should he come in contact with any of our brother locals, as he is liable to do most any time, I want to say, you can assure yourselves you will find him ever willing and anxious to aid and assist our cause. Again, our worthy financial secretary has resigned his office on account of

his new position, as he feels he does not have time to do justice to both. C. J. Langdon is appointed general foreman for the New Tel. Co. of Indianapolis, and all of our brothers know what kind of material Joe is, so we feel we are going right straight on down the line in the right direction.

Business is a little dull here just now, but will open up anew in early spring, as the New Telephone Co. is going to enlarge its cable capacity, both underground and aerial, so you know what that means.

Well, I guess I will dead-end here and pull for bed. Yours fraternally,  
H. S. DIXON.

### Local Union No. 13.

El Paso, Texas.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Mr. W. Sherman and brothers, I am truly glad of the opportunity to inform the brothers that we have a nice little local in this beautiful little city and you can imagine the nerve we have when you look at our No. 13 and see we dared what no other local out of one hundred and six would not throw superstition aside and asking for thirteen. Any one attempting to run up against us will find we have as little fear as superstition. We organized with seventeen charter members and have two applications and three transfer cards. We will have every man in our division inside of two months and that is saying a great deal for we have jurisdiction over all territory in a radius of six hundred miles from the city of El Paso court house. And to tell you the truth they have got to come in we positively will not work with a non union man. He will either have to bring a card or join us here or walk out of town. We don't intend to let one ride the roads if he is not a union man. And it is a long six hundred and fifty miles to the next town, so think well boys before you start this way without a card.

I would not advise any brother to come here at present as there are five or six of the boys out of work and we don't know when things will open up. We expect to have a great amount of work later in the summer, but don't know if we can hold out till then for wages are not what they should be and board is something terrible high, nothing for less than twenty-five a month.

Wishing success to the brotherhood and assuring the brothers that you can count on No. 13 to the last man in any emergency I remain yours fraternally,

E. P. M. MCBROOM

Pres. No. 13.

El Paso, Tex., March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 13 was organized in this city Wednesday evening the 7th. We started out with seventeen charter members, two cards deposited and one application. This includes every electrical worker, both

outside and inside. Our local controls everything within a radius of 600 miles.

El Paso is quite a lively little city, but rather poor for electrical workmen now, but looks to be good for the coming summer. Would not advise linemen or insidemen to come this way for the present.

The following officers were elected:

President—E. P. McBroom.

V. P.—John Howland.

Tres.—S. Faulconer.

R. S.—Ed. Corey.

F. S.—W. B. Carroll.

P. A.—H. Burke.

Fraternally yours,  
H. BURKE.

#### Local Union No. 16.

Evansville, Ind., March 6, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well well, the time has rolled around again and still no advance in wages. Some say it is the trusts, some say it is the workingman, and I think it is a combination of both. The trusts are dealing with a steel hand and the poor, humble workingman submits to it all. And whose fault is it but his own? If they were to join hands and make an endless chain of the laboring class things would be different. You meet a non-union man and talk to him. His answer is, What benefits do you derive from the union? That is all he cares for. But you can't drive it in his old knocker that in union there is strength, and the stronger, more benefits would be derived therefrom. Nevertheless the workingman is coming around, and those who don't will soon find themselves in a pinch.

Well, here we are, 16 still in the ring and prospering like the workingman. There isn't much work here at the present time, but indications are brighter for spring. There is some talk of an independent company starting here, but that is all; there have been several franchises given here before, but all fell through.

The boys are kicking themselves here since last city election. It seems as though the citizens want to build a municipal plant. Of course we were in for it. One candidate for mayor was for it and one against it. Well, we did all we could for the former and he won. But to crown it all, after the election he turns out to be one of the principal stockholders in the present Brush concern. Do you blame them for kicking?

The Jenne has quit business, the Brush buying all outside material; couldn't say as to what work will be done, but if they keep after their present plans there will be none at all.

I notice in the February Worker some of the brothers approve the plan to have every journeyman take a license. Now, brothers, I will tell you my opinion about this. If they had the right kind of examination that would work; but you will find nine out of ten linemen are not book-learned, and as all examinations are car-

ried on in that way, it would be a hard matter for some of us to get the required license. I don't mean to say by this that linemen are poor scholars, but more men can do the work on a pole than on paper, so you see if that were the case some of our long-haired college freaks would get all the pie.

We are sorry to hear that our brothers of 100 are having so much trouble, but keep up courage and you will finally win out.

If Thos. Barrett is in reach of this, which I hope he is, would like to hear from him.

Will close, wishing good luck to all members of I. B. E. W.

C. G. KERN,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 19.

Atchison, Kas., March 8th 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, boys, congratulations are in order in No. 19. Our president, Bro. Roth, has been promoted. The old time "Rocksie" is now a full-fledged boss. Bro. Roth has been foreman ever since his connection with the company, but now he is assistant superintendent and is "not supposed to work." I don't think there is another man in the Union who has unionism more at heart than Bro. Roth, and No. 19 is proud to be able to claim him as president and organizer.

Everything has moved along lovely this month except on Monday, March 5th. We had an exceptionally heavy snow storm and at about 1 P. M. a guy gave way or broke and down came three poles of Atch. Tel. Co., knocking out about 150 phones and crossing up the alternator, 500-volt and arc circuits. All danger from "live lines" was past two hours after. It will take the Phone Co. a week or ten days to straighten up.

All boys are working, but prospects for this summer are not exceptionally promising. We will all have a job and that's about all. Things look as there will not be much work in Atchison this summer.

HUGO.

#### Local Union No. 20.

Greater New York, March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is my first attempt as a correspondent I will endeavor to do my best. Local No. 20 is young but booming along; new applications every meeting night. As last evening was our regular meeting night we added six new lights to the circuit and have eight on file and cut in three more the previous meeting.

We had a hard fight against the New York and New Jersey Tel. Co., who said they proposed to nip us in the bud and bust the Brotherhood in this section. But they recalled their words and said they did not want trouble and did not know we were so strong. They found they were up against the real thing when they commenced to bulldoze the Brotherhood. Local No. 20 is composed of some fine old war horses such as Bros. Mostella, Post, O'Brine and Kellar, who have seen actual

service before. We had a traitor in Local No. 20 who forgot his obligation and was out a week and returned to work, and who is thought to have carried a great deal of news to the telephone office while he was out. His name is E. C. Boughton, which was in our last letter. Also we have a man by the name of W. J. Bigler who said he was president of No. 77, Seattle, Wash., who attended one meeting but no more. I guess some of the boys out there would like to see him again, as he is better known as "Whispering Willie."

We have the sad news of bearing last night that a man by the name of Chas. Flynn, better known as Blizzard Flynn, who worked against us, met with an accident Tuesday evening by falling from a tree, breaking three ribs and receiving internal injuries which requires him to go to the hospital for repairs.

As Bro. Lindsey resigned as financial secretary Local No. 20 elected Bro. J. J. Simpson and installed him as financial secretary.

Bro. L. H. Molloney, better known as Melene among the boys, was elected and installed as foreman to fill the vacancy of Bro. T. Irons.

I would like to state that Greater New York is a bad place for a man to come without a paid up card, as he might receive a chilly reception.

Things are on the standstill at present but there will be plenty of work in the near future.

Fraternally yours,  
M. J. FARRELL,  
Press Sec. pro tem.

#### Local Union No. 21.

Philadelphia, March 8th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I hope this will be in time to get in the March Worker. To start the ball with, I am going to get my hammer out and knock. There is a wire-fixer hanging around Philadelphia who requires a good deal of attention from members of the Brotherhood. He was chased out of Trenton, N. J., for not keeping his word with the local. Shortly afterwards he came floating into Philadelphia before we were put onto him. He went to work for the Manufacturers' Electric Co. without any tools and the boys did his bit for him without a kick until he showed that he did not want to come into the union. He would promise to come in every pay-day but never paid his fee until our president wiggled it out of him one pay-day before he could get away from the pay-desk. Well, it would have done your heart good to see the way the gang jumped onto him when the ballot box was put up; there was not enough black balls in the box for the boys who were there so they quietly walked away. He got his fee back the next morning and took a sneak off the job; there is not a man in town who will work with him. His name is William Simpson, so look out for him if he comes your way.

Things are about the same in regard to work; there is still plenty of it, although one of the Light Co.'s laid off some of their men last week, but they have all found other jobs. The Bell Co. is still hiring men.

We gave a Benefit at the National Theatre last month and it was a success to a certain extent. I think some of the boys did not take the interest in it they should have done.



We were favored with the company of a delegation from Local No. 29, for which we are very grateful and will return the compliment at some future time.

I think we will be in line with the other trades in this city by the first of May. There are several matters of importance to be discussed this coming month and those who have not been to the meetings lately will benefit themselves by coming down to see how things are going on.

What is the matter, Bro. Wissinger; why not let a fellow know if you are still among the living?

Bro. Ed. Harte is about and gaining strength rapidly; he has been out of the hospital for a couple of weeks and looks as young as ever.

Bro. Jack Ballard is slowly recovering from a badly-sprained arm.

In answer to the P. S. of Local No. 55, the arc lights in Philadelphia, about six thousand in number, are inspected by the police and by the companies also; if a lamp does not burn the schedule number of hours the police report it to the Electrical Bureau, who in turn notify the company and the amount is deducted from their bills.

The companies have inspectors on the street all night whose duty it is to start all lamps that are not burning and report those that cannot be started, so that they can be replaced with a good lamp. They receive on an average about two dollars per night.

So long for another month.

Fraternally yours,  
"DICK."

#### Local Union No. 22.

Omaha, Neb., March 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I read your postscript to your letter of February 26th at our last quarterly meeting. The same received an ovation. I was very glad to see the boys hang together in Brooklyn and Newark. Was afraid they would encounter the same difficulties which have prevailed heretofore, that is, lack of union spirit and an over amount of scabs in the vicinity, but I am led to believe that the east is improving from a union standpoint since I was last there.

I enclose herewith a call in the form of a card, for an open meeting to be held on March 7th, at 8 P. M. The object of this meeting is to get together all the union linemen and inside wiremen who are employed in the city at the present time. We will have a special committee from the Central Labor Union, and we trust there will be a goodly number of members of Local No. 22 present.

There is a disposition on the part of the members of this local to find fault when anything is undertaken by the ones who are striving to upbuild this union. I hear a great many statements made on the

street which, if I preferred to make trouble, I could prefer charges against certain persons.

I have also heard other members, who are acting contrary to the agreement with the employers, make shurring remarks, and go so far as to make verbal charges against certain members who are not nearly so guilty as those who made the attacks. All that I can say to you brother, is to let this method of unbrotherly feeling and action stop at once, and do all in your power singly to live up to the laws laid down by the constitution.

Of course a great many will take this as a personal attack on my part. Not so. You will remember in my letters in the past, I have written on the same subject many times. There are some so cruel as to state that there are a select few running No. 22 for their own interests. If there is anyone who really thinks that, and doesn't prefer charges against those members who they consider are doing wrong, it is their duty to desist from this unmanly manner of attacking the helpless members who are not in position to defend themselves, as the charges are merely hearsay.

At the present time the union linemen are putting forth every effort not for an increase of pay, but for a reduction of hours. They make what I consider a reasonable demand and set forth strong arguments in asking same. Their agreement is for eight hours and \$2.50 to constitute a day's pay. Considering the new system of arc lighting just installed at the very high potential of 5000 volts, and the New Omaha T. H. Electric Light Company is at the present time arranging to run a primary circuit to South Omaha, with a potential of 5000 volts; and when you consider that the potential of the Omaha circuits is classed with the highest and most hazardous of any city in the United States, and the men are receiving nominal pay with long hours, you will readily agree with me that this demand is just, and I would further say, "Boys, push it along!" Go it in a nice easy way. Don't agitate strike or do anything hot-headedly, but talk to the superintendents of the different companies, and I am inclined to believe that the decrease of hours will come of their own accord.

The T. H. Company very kindly put an arc light in our hall in the Labor Temple, to be at our disposal for the period of two weeks, free of all expense either to No. 22 or the Labor Temple. Of course there was an object in view when this light was put in, and as it was put in at our suggestion, we were very sorry to see the object of same turned down by the directors of Labor Temple at their last meeting. We thought by placing light in our hall, the same would demonstrate its superior qualities over gas, both from an efficient standpoint, candle power, and from the fact

that it was strictly a union light, which I cannot say the same of the gas. The Gas Company employs strictly a class of cheap labor to do all the digging, the tapping in, running of pipes on the outside of buildings, etc. Of course the men who do the interior work, the gas fitters, are strong union men, as we all know the union is one of the strongest in existence.

In making out my petition at the request of the local, I set forth several strong arguments, and thought of course they would carry weight, but they did not it seems. Therefore I shall have to wait and continue our fight to adjust the matter of light in the Labor Temple. We have decided to maintain the light that is in the hall at the present time at our own expense, until such time as the Labor Temple contractors see fit to install the right light.

We amended our by-laws at the last quarterly meeting. One of the amendments reads as follows:

"On and hereafter the adoption of this amendment to the by-laws no contractor or employer will be allowed to hold any active office in this local." This was found necessary, not from a personal standpoint, but merely to protect our local from criticism in the future that it has been subject to in the past.

The other amendment is to the effect that on and after March 15th there would be admitted no more apprentices for a period of one year.

We found this necessary in order to protect the apprentices we have on hand. This was not done from a selfish motive at all, but we are duty bound to protect these apprentices who live up to the rules of the local, and they naturally look to us for some protection against the method that is at the present time in vogue.

Work is still good and slack in Omaha and vicinity. The Western Electrical Company have at the present time seven members of No. 22 employed on various jobs. They also have the contract for rewiring the old Brunswick Hotel, and have just completed the Deaf and Dumb Institute for the State of Nebraska, located in Omaha. We are living in hopes that the large buildings which are being constructed by the Metz Bros. Brewing Company will soon be ready for the installation of the electric wiring and machinery. It seems these specifications were out once calling for bids, but were called in for revision. This job ought to give employment to a number of first-class men. Having a number of our men kept on a large job like this, it is much easier to place the other men on smaller jobs in this vicinity, and I am inclined to believe that we will have our hands full to keep the members of Local No. 22 employed all summer. Therefore I should not advise any wiremen going out of their way to strike Omaha.

We are greatly interested in the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901. As there are a great many of our members who will no doubt be at the Exposition, I would like to suggest that the locals of Buffalo write long and interesting letters regarding the work, how far it has progressed, what would be a good month to strike there for a job, etc. I earnestly request this at the solicitation of numerous requests by the members of our local.

The matter regarding the licensing of inside wiremen suggested by the city electrician of Omaha, was knocked flatly in the head at our last regular meeting, and I had the pleasure of substituting a motion to the effect that No. 22 draft a petition to the mayor and council of the city of Omaha and earnestly request that they consider a man of Local No. 22 for the position of city electrician. This position rightfully belongs to Local No. 22. We do not intend to push this matter until after the election, as we strictly eliminate politics from the union; but after the election we hope that the city electrician will be the watchword of all members of Local No. 22. We want a man in that position who is not so narrow minded as the present incumbent. The man who holds that position should be a man who, instead of attacking inside wiremen for mistakes made on jobs, which are liable to occur among the very best of the craft, will do his business directly with the employer and contractor. This idea of coming around and waving your hands and roasting the wiremen for mistakes is ridiculous. If he would come around in a nice manner and show us where we are wrong, there would be more harmony than in the present manner in which things are being worked in this vicinity. Now, I do not write this because of any personal difficulties which I have had with this person who is holding office at the present time. My personal matters and union affairs are two distinct things, but it is evident to every member of Local No. 22 they are being discriminated against by the present city electrician.

Trusting all members will put forth a greater effort to attend the meetings in the future and stop this foolish talk on the streets, and those who have any business to attend to will do it at the next meeting, which I consider the proper place, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. E. RUSSELL,  
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 26.

Washington, D. C., March 8th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my letter of last month there has appeared nothing of especial interest to the Brotherhood members except that the contractors are still using zealous efforts to get their bill through the National Con-

gress and which I have every reason to believe they hope to be able to do before the new scale of wages go into effect on the 1st of April.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Central Labor Union (District Branch of American Federation of Labor) by our local and we have the support of the entire organization and as they have taken active steps to bring about the defeat of any legislation that will be to the detriment of the electrical workers, it goes without saying that we have nipped this monopolist measure in the bud, that is to say, we have so amended the wording of Senate Bill No. 3009 that the contractors are against the bill, that we have had introduced by Senator Hansborough of Dakota No. 3169 and a copy of which you will find printed below, and bringing about a bill that reads in a similar way to theirs and which will come up before the same committee as theirs, it gives us a good opportunity to obtain a hearing before said committee and in this way we will be able to show the good and bad features of any legislation to bring about a law to govern electrical wiring in the District of Columbia.

Last week Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which is the same as the one introduced by Senator Chandler in the Senate a short time ago, the number of which is H. R. 1924. We understand however, that Mr. Jenkins was not fully familiar with the importance of such a measure and has expressed a desire to have a committee from our organization call upon him and explain the good and the bad features of such legislation and we have every reason to believe that he will use his best endeavors to prevent its passage.

In a few days the Central Labor bodies throughout the country will be in receipt of a communication from the Central Labor Union of this city the nature of which is a request upon them to use the best endeavors in our favor, we trust however that the members of the Brotherhood will have by this time taken active measures in our behalf for it is for their interest to do so, because if this bill is allowed to go through it will be a terrible knock to organized labor in this city.

Once more I ask the boys to get to work, it won't take long for your local or the individual members to sift out the bad features of these bills, Senate No. 3009 and House 1924, which are the same and of which you will find a copy in last month's "Worker," by doing this you will greatly favor us and yourselves as well as we cannot afford to let a precedent be established that will bring about the classing of men belonging to trades unions, for if this is done it means sure ruin to our organizations. How nice it would be (for the con-

tractors) to have a law that would enable contractors to employ all the apprentices and helpers they desire and their only requirement that these apprentices and helpers be under the personal supervision of a licensed wireman or contractor and when a wireman although licensed, should possibly fail to meet the requirements of the laws as laid down by the Board, if found guilty, should be confined in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for thirty days and pay a fine as well at the discretion of the Court, just think of it, not to be imprisoned in a jail but a filthy workhouse, how nice to feel that one of our members working under the dictation of a licensed contractor who has authority to order his men to do work in a certain manner is liable to have the brand of workhouse convict placed upon him, is this right? Is it fair? Shall we allow ourselves to be placed under such infamous restrictions? These are questions for the members of the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers to decide, for you all must be aware that residents of this city have no voice in Government or Legislation.

I trust that all who take the trouble to read this article will bear in mind that it is their personal duty to assist in bringing about the defeat of any legislation as now introduced, no matter which bill it is, as even the one we have had introduced is not what we want, but has simply been drawn up so that it may not look too much different from that of the contractors and we had much rather have it than theirs. But allow me to state in these valuable columns that Local Union No. 26 does not want any legislation governing their craft in the District of Columbia. If this city government hasn't the competent men to draw up a set of rules governing the wiring of buildings and hasn't the money to pay an inspector, let them go to Congress and get an appropriation to pay such men and then they can get all they want and we will gladly stand by such action, but we will not submit to the electrical contractors saying what we can do, what we can eat or where we can go. As American citizens we demand the right to say whether we shall work or not and we will not allow any band of men to dictate to us, we are tired of this sort of thing, they have taken this action simply to avoid hiring men at three dollars for eight hours work after the 1st of April, and they have had these bills introduced hoping that they would go through and then they would hire what licensed men they could least get along with and use them to take charge of a lot of kids.

Yours fraternally,  
S. M. WILDER,

P. S. & Chmn. Legislation Com.

A BILL  
to regulate electrical wiring in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to act as an electrical wiring contractor in the District of Columbia who shall not have been licensed as provided in this Act, or to engage in electrical construction who is not an employee of said licensed contractor and under the personal supervision of said licensed contractor; Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to public buildings of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or to diminish authority of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, or the Architect of the Capitol.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint an electrical board, to compose of one experienced electrical contractor, one experienced wireman, who is a member of Local Union Number Twenty-six, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and one employee of the District of Columbia having knowledge of electrical lighting and power, who shall be the secretary of said board and act as inspector of electrical work, and whose compensation for such assignment of additional duty shall be six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. A majority of the board shall be deemed competent for action. The members of said board shall file a bond for faithful performance of duty in the sum of five thousand dollars, and, other than the secretary, shall receive a compensation not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum. All proceedings of said board shall be conducted in all respects under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall from time to time prescribe; and all wiring and apparatus for the utilization and production of electrical current for lighting, heating, and power, and the installation thereof, shall be subjected to such tests as the said Commissioners may prescribe.

Sec. 3. That in addition to such advisory duties as said Commissioners shall assign them, it shall be the duty of said electrical board to examine all applicants for license as electrical contractors, and to report to said Commissioners, who, if satisfied from such report that the applicant is a fit person to engage in the business of electrical construction, shall issue a license to such person to engage in such business as an electrical contractor; said board to meet at least once a month.

Sec. 4. That applicants for license as electrical contractors must be twenty-one years of age, must make application in their own handwriting, and must accompany such application with such a certificate as to good character and of experience in electrical work as said electrical board

may require; said certificate to be approved by at least three citizens of the District of Columbia, themselves of reputable standing.

Sec. 5. That the term "electrical contractor" shall include all persons contracting for supplying and putting in place wiring and apparatus necessary for the production and utilization of electrical current for lighting, heating, or for power.

Sec. 6. That all qualifying electrical contractors shall furnish bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the guarantee of the faithful performance of their duties; said bond to be acceptable to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; that the fee for a license of electrical contractor shall be ten dollars per annum; all fees to be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 7. That any owner or lessee of any building in the District of Columbia, or the agent or representative of such owner or lessee, or any person who shall knowingly employ an electrical contractor who has not been regularly licensed to act as such, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine such person shall be confined in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for a period not exceeding six months; and all persons engaging in the work of electrical construction without license as herein provided, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each and every offense; and in default of payment of such fine such person shall be confined in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for a period not exceeding one month.

Sec. 8. That the inspector of electrical work is hereby empowered, during reasonable hours, upon application of the owner or occupant, or upon complaint, under oath, of any reputable citizen, to enter into and examine any building where electrical current is produced or utilized for lighting, heating, or for power, for the purpose of ascertaining all violations of any provisions of this Act; and upon finding any devices aforesaid defective or dangerous he may deliver a written notice of any violation of any provision of this Act, or any regulation of said electrical board duly adopted, to remove or amend the same within a period to be fixed in said notice; and in case of neglect or refusal on the part of the party so notified to remove or amend the same within the time and in the manner described by the inspector of electrical work, the party so offending shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every day's failure or neglect to remove or amend the same after being so notified; and in default of payment of such fine such person shall be confined in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for a

period not exceeding one month; and prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, in the name of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 9. That this Act shall take effect sixty days after the approval thereof.

#### Local Union No. 29.

Trenton, N. J., March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

My letter to the Worker will be small this time as I have been sick, and when well am very busy. We are getting along very nicely at present and have had no trouble so far, and all companies with plenty to do as the weather gets more settled. We had a very nice time at our smoker a couple of weeks ago, and plenty of good speaking from some of the L. U. men of this city, and everything was up to the top notch.

We have a few stragglers yet that have failed to connect, and so they will find soon that the crosses they will have to clear will be plenty, not to say anything of the grounds and short circuits to get over, for we have given them all a fair chance to come in.

I hope to soon have our local by-laws in such a shape that we can send them on to headquarters to be approved for us. Well, time is up to shut off the light, as my pen is giving out and ink on a closed circuit. So good bye.

K. S.

#### Local Union No. 31.

Duluth, Minn., March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The time again rolls around for the press secretary to get in his work and so here goes. This local, though a new one, is making good progress in the city of Duluth. Of course this city is not a very large one, there being only 60,000 people in it, so we are not able to have separate unions for linemen, wiremen, etc. Since my last letter we have initiated about six new men and have more applications in sight. We expect to get in practically every man we want during the spring and summer. Wages are fair but cost of living is higher here than many cities so we workmen don't get rich very fast.

The Zenith City Telephone Co. (independent) has now gotten its exchange in partial operation and we have about 8 or 10 brothers working with them, some of who will be likely be laid off before long as the main part of the work is completed.

Although ordered out of Duluth on account of the expiration of their franchise, the Duluth Telephone Co. (Bell) is going on building a new building for a new exchange and proposes to install metallic circuits instead of common return and also a modern plant. There are chances that they will not be allowed to go far with the work, however, as an entirely new council and mayor were just installed and their position is an unknown quantity. At any

rate we expect the boys who get laid off will get these other jobs and as that is the only work doing at present Duluth is a good city to fight shy of. Two or three of our members are laid off now waiting for some work to turn up. As it is nearly time I should go to work I will close by knocking out the

### CIRCUIT BREAKER.

#### Local Union No. 32.

Lima, O., March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I thought I would drop a few lines to let the boys know that we are still living. Am not much of a scribe, but I thought it would be better than nothing. Our P. S. has left the city and I thought to get my two-cents worth in. Well, we are holding together yet, and that's about all; all there are left are working, we got a sleet storm on the 1st and all the telephone strings are down.

Bro. Davis is always growling when he strikes a place where there are fifty or sixty wires down, well, in fact he is always growling anyway.

The Lima Telephone Co. got the worst of the storm, but is going to rebuild in the spring and is going to put in some underground. There will be some work here for the boys who have cards up-to-date, in about two months, and lots of it. The U. S. Tel. Co. has been doing some work around here, but haven't done much since the storm. Well, I am a kind of a block-head, so won't say much. Hoping the editor will straighten this letter out so it can go into print, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. KRAUS.

#### Local Union No. 34.

Peoria, Ill., March 7th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, here we are again, around to the time for another letter to the Worker. I will forward what little news I have picked up, as news is scarce.

Well, L. U. No. 34 is still coming to the front and the future looks bright. We added another new light to our circuit last meeting night and there are a few more to ride the goat next meeting. We have rounded up about all the outside men under our banner and hope to catch the few strugglers who are a little bashful before long. Some of the members have fallen by the wayside for some reason or another. We are sorry to see them go but they are the losers. We must not scold them, but do as the noted Shepard did with his lost sheep and all will be well.

Bro. James W. Cronger of L. U. No. 9 in good standing with a traveling card was admitted as a member to L. U. No. 34. He is working for the G. E. Light Co.

I want to call the attention of some of the members of No. 34 who are a little slow in attending meetings that your pres-

ence is wanted, for we have business and lots of it to attend to. Smoke up now, brothers, and turn out for the ball will be warm as Bro. McCartney has volunteered to act as janitor and keep the coal box full of coal.

Oh, yes, we must not forget the marriage of Bro. Frank Hickman. He went to Pekin and found a young lady who was willing to have her name changed and make Peoria her home. Now I thought Frank was acting kind of funny, for he was all the time singing "Only One Girl for Me," or "Send Me a Kiss by Wire." Now he is a lovely singer. You ought to hear him; he would make a warm member for the Salvation Army. Well, the best wishes are extended him and his better-half by all the brothers of No. 34.

I would like to state to the locals, as they will be anxious to know, that Jimmie Kane, one of the oldest linemen in the business, is in Peoria and is still on top.

Well, as for work here, at the present it is a little slow but the prospects in the spring look good.

As it is getting late I will ring off.

Yours truly,

J. A. RUTHERFORD,

P. S.

#### Local Union No. 35.

Herkimer, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I was appointed to write a few lines to let the brothers throughout the country know that we have a local. No doubt they will have to consult a map to find out where this place is at, but nevertheless we have about twelve members at present. Work is plenty; the Central Construction are installing telephone exchanges here, and also at Ilion, and will start work shortly at Mohawk and Frankfort.

We hold our meetings second and fourth Saturday evenings. We have lively meetings sometimes. The old generals that float in put lots of vim in the younger members. As this is my first attempt to write I hope this short letter will satisfy. I will cut out.

NIGGER.

#### Local Union No. 37.

Hartford, March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It gives us pleasure to note the increase to our directory of Locals and we hope the good work will continue, we are also pleased to see with each issue of the Worker the Secretary's and Treasurer's report. There need be no doubt in our minds as to the financial standing of the Brotherhood, figures are facts and it is a good place to put them where we can all have a look at them. I for one will watch them with interest, from the fact that an appropriation of \$500 was made to better organize in this section of the country at the last Convention. I may be wrong in thinking, but I

am of the opinion that many thought that the appropriations made at the Convention were excessive. I have but to account for one of the appropriations, and I certainly knew what I was doing when I asked for the appropriation for the New England States. I doubt if there was any one in this section quite as familiar with the conditions as I happened to be. I held the important commission as Organizer for two years previous to the Convention and used up considerable time, writing paper, postage stamps, etc., in trying to organize. What was accomplished? nothing, well just keep your eyes on the report of Secretary and Treasurer, look at the directory of Locals, and figure on an expenditure of \$300 to date, and you have the whole business in a nutshell, exclusive, however, of the added strength which must necessarily come to every newly organized local. I am not looking for any of the credit that might be due on the good that has been done the Brotherhood, for the opportunity was only mine of getting the appropriation, and I doubt if the opportunity had been mine, that so much would have been accomplished in the field organizing. The Executive Board acted wisely in sending our Grand Treasurer to do the organizing, and I can assure the Brotherhood his work has been very satisfactory to me, and the impression he left a credit to a member and executive officer of our organization.

Was pleased to learn shortly after February Worker reached me that the difficulty between our men of Locals 87, 20 and the New Jersey Telephone Co. was settled to the entire satisfaction of the men. I know they feel rewarded for the manly stand they took in the matter, and instead of dodging in an alley, or running up some side street to get out of the way of a union man they can come right up the middle of the main street with a look of satisfaction on their faces, extend a clean hand, with a record of loyalty to their obligation behind it. The fact must not be forgotten too that there was some loyalty shown by the brothers in their assistance in sending in financial support when the appeal was made by our Grand President, that 25 cents per member should be sent to the general office to assist in winning out. Local 37 responded immediately and I doubt if there was a local who did not respond, if there was any I would like to know of it, so that we might get religious some day, and follow the teachings of the good book "Do to others, as they should do to you." Now Mr. Editor with the many contributions you will be likely to have I had better not tax your capacity further. In conclusion will say, business good, the weather fine, the outlook very encouraging.

SHEEHAN.

#### Local Union No. 38.

Cleveland, O., March 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Rain, sleet, and ice and every other dis-

couraging element was in evidence here in the week of March 3rd. We certainly had sleet which done thousands of dollars worth of damage. The local Bell Telephone Co. suffered the most. Pole lines with twelve and thirteen cross arms were broke off as though they were made of sticks, and having telephone service now outside of the underground service, is out of the question. It is estimated that it will take from thirty to sixty days to get temporary service again. The Cuyahoga Tel. Co. did not suffer so much from the effects of the sleet, as their new construction was able to carry the tons of ice. The local weather man says that never in the history of Cleveland was such a sleet storm known to have crossed this part of the country. Our city was completely tied up for two days; electric street cars were unable to move, and the cable lines were on the bum. The damage to fruit and shade trees was enormous, which money cannot replace for years to come.

Of course linemen are now in demand and many more are wanted. The inside wiremen are not very busy these days and quite a number of our brothers are out of work, and the prospects are that our line of work will not pick up for some weeks yet. The boycott on the Empire Theater was declared off by the Central Labor Union and also by the B. T. C., as the two labor organizations came to a settlement with Manager Erick. The terms are that all new work done in the future is to be done by union workmen, and union Musicians and stage hands are to be employed. So that is off of our minds now. Local 38 initiated four new candidates at our last meeting and more are coming. We have our new agreement out for the contractors to sign which will mean an increase in wages. I won't say any more on this subject this time, but you will hear of this later. The bill regulating construction of electrical work was given final consideration by the Builders' Exchange directors Tuesday, March 6th, and it will be introduced in the legislature next week. Under this bill, persons engaged in the construction of electrical apparatus must pass an examination and take out a license. It is a question now if this bill can be passed, as it will conflict with a man's civil rights; as near as I can understand it this bill has been gotten up for the benefit of a few, it shall only be applied to the contractor and not to the workman, and if this is the case all our brothers will be barred from ever doing an electric job for himself. If, as I said above, this bill becomes a law, it will place every member of our organization under the direct control of the electrical contractors. For instance, if any one of our members is laid off or discharged for some reason or other, or possibly for lack of sufficient work, this law will then prevent him from seeking honest employment

at his trade with other than the local contractors, as it will be considered an offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a wireman to take a contract on his own account. Now, this is an injustice and every one of us should be wide awake and fight this infamous bill, which is giving a monopoly to the electrical contractors of Cleveland and vicinity. Several of our brothers have been up to see some of the officials of the Builders' Exchange to try and get a glimpse at this bill which they are drafting, but they have been given different excuses, such as it is not completed yet, etc. This bill is going to have a sleeper or several sleepers in it, and we are not supposed to know anything about it until it is passed. We, as electrical workers don't object to having a fair deal, but this bill won't give us a bit of protection. It will do us harm and will eventually bar us from making a livelihood at our trade. I noticed in last month's Worker where Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire introduced a similar bill in the U. S. Senate, to regulate electric wiring in the District of Columbia. So we, as locals, can readily see how things are being regulated, they are being regulated for the monopolists, and not for the welfare of the craftsmen. I tell you, brothers, throughout our country it behooves us to concentrate our actions together and send our representatives to the territory wherever such infamous bills are trying to be pushed through the various state legislatures.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK C. HEGENER,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 40.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We are not doing much this month on account of severe weather; our outside men are about all working, but some of our inside men are idle. We are expecting quite a boom this spring, and will have plenty of work. The city plant will have to be extended, as they have taken in several miles of new territory. The Ry. Co. is trying hard to get the city lighting, but will hardly do it under the present management, as they cannot furnish light at the same rate as it is now costing the city.

We have never received any official information that we are the International Brotherhood, but take it for granted that we are. I think it would be a good idea to have a convention every year, there are so many laws that need changing, and we need a great many more to make our organization up to date. We want a law to prevent a brother, after being suspended from his union, from going elsewhere and joining as a new member without squaring up with his former union. This is being done every day.

On Feb. 15th we entertained our lady

friends; it is needless to say that we had a good time, as it was almost impossible to get them to leave even after the music had gone. It is customary with No. 40 to give one or two smokers every year, and assure as the ladies find it out they make preparations to attend also. Well, this was for the benefit of the ladies and children, and they enjoyed it so well that they wanted us to have another right away. In our lodge room we had Bro. Schneider's mandolin club, composed of himself, Mr. Kell, Bode Heim and Johnson. They made the most charming music and delighted the card players at the numerous tables about the room. In hall No. 3 we had Bro. Waller's Lugas Town Band, which could play only two pieces, first a waltz and then a dance. Every one, old and young, danced, and would have been there yet, but the musicians were union men and would not play after 12 o'clock. And the supper! Well, we had more than would go around. They all brought their baskets, and brought them full, and some of the brothers brought fruit. The tables being all set up in the afternoon, all they had to do was to pile the stuff upon them. There were eighty of us all told, and we had enough left to feed forty more. I would like to mention the good things that they all brought, but I have already taken up too much of your valuable space.

Bro. Edw. Bartlett is very sick with what the doctor calls rheumatism. This is the second attack and it may be some time before he is out again.

Several of the brothers are already plugging to be a delegate to St. Louis. It's a good thing to have something to get them to lodge once in a while. There are several of the city employees behind in their dues. They are more able than any one to keep ahead. Come on, boys; pay up. We need the money, and you may need us before election is over.

Yours, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 43.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As it is time for me to write to our journal, I will try to let other locals know what No. 43 is doing.

Work is not very plentiful this month so far, but we all expect to see it boom again before long.

Chap. M. Winaker, one of our members, was badly injured last Wednesday while repairing a light in front of one of the down-town stores. He was at work on a ladder, when one of those fellows who is always looking everywhere except in front of him, ran into his ladder and knocked it from under him, breaking his arm and nose and otherwise bruising him. We all hope to see him with us as soon as possible. There is about two feet of the beautiful snow on the ground at present.

At our last regular meeting we appointed a committee to call on the mayor and ask him to see that all city appointments of electricians shall be union men.

This is all I can think of for this time. Hoping that I am not too late, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. E. YORKER,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 44.

Rochester, N. Y., March 5, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The object of my letter to the Worker this month is not to inform our brother members throughout the country that Bro. Jones has bought a new pair of shoes, which bear the union label, or that Bro. Smith has got a new hat, but to discuss the labor question in general, as it stands today, in this beautiful city of flowers.

There never was a time in the history of the labor movement in this city when all organizations were in such a flourishing condition as they are at the present time. With the increasing membership of the older unions, and the forming of new ones, Rochester is fast becoming an ideal union city. Those on the outside of the unions are beginning to learn what union men have long known, "that in union there is strength."

How many men there are who will not join a labor union simply because of some real or fancied wrong which they suppose to exist. How often our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt.

They are slaves who fear to speak  
For the falling and the weak;  
They are slaves, who weakly choose  
Hatred, scoffing and abuse.  
Rather they in silence shrink  
From the truths their needs must think!  
They are slaves who dare not be  
In the right for two or three.

—Lowell.

If a wrong exists in the union it is the duty of such men to join and help to blot it out by their influence and good examples.

They can never accomplish anything while they are on the outside, and the organizations cannot accomplish all they desire or benefit all they wish to while part of the men in the trades are pulling on the wrong end of the rope.

There are others who never have had unionism properly explained, who have never heard or read of only one side of the question, and that side they generally get from the daily papers.

To such men you can talk, and if you present the aims and objects of your organization, and the benefits to be derived by becoming a member of a labor organization, in most every case they will join and become good members and hard workers in the cause for justice. But then

there is that other fellow; you have all met him, the one that is a good "union man" at heart(?) He believes in union principles, he will tell you, and is in favor of the unions, but you could not induce him to join a labor union under any circumstances. He is the man who is afraid he will lose his job if he joins the union. He will find the most trifling excuses for not joining, such as the dues are too high or there is someone there that he does not like, or there is something in the constitution that does not suit him, or there are some laws in the by-laws that are not satisfactory. Well, we have some of that kind here in Rochester, but I am happy to state that they are very few, and I think that soon they will see the error of their ways.

Let us all put our shoulder to our grand cause, and in doing so remember that if you wish to succeed:

Stick to your union like a leech.

Remember your faults, and don't be too hard on others.

Trust your officers and be careful in selecting them.

Where there is one maggot there will soon be more.

Don't be the first.

Don't magnify your own sacrifices.

Others have made sacrifices quite as great.

Yours fraternally,

F. C. SPRAGUE,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 46.

Lowell, Mass., March 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I beg that members of No. 46 will pardon my negligence last month, but the truth of the matter is that I forgot the letter to the Worker until the first of February and then I had no time, for checks and things rolled in on me so fast that I had all I could do to catch them. You will notice that I say "checks and things," and I don't mind saying that they were mostly "things" and those things were bills.

I am sorry to say that there is nothing very encouraging to report from No. 46; it is still in the same old rut, from which even the eloquence of the Grand Treasurer could not arouse us for any great length of time. But we are still on earth and probably will continue to be for a long time to come in spite of the hopes of several ex-members, whose egotism leads them to believe that we cannot exist without them but they were never so much mistaken in their lives, as so far from being any worse off without them than we were with them, quite the contrary is the case, as they are like a dose of poison, better outside than in.

We all think that it is a grand, good work that Bro. Wissinger is doing in the New England States and feel assured that he is the "right man in the right place,"

and success is sure to crown his efforts. The good he now does will live after him.

It is with sorrow that we learn of the death of an ex-member of our local, Arthur L. Bond, whose death occurred in Milford, Mass. My information on the subject is very meagre but I understand that he received a shock while on a pole.

Our election of officers was held at an adjourned meeting in January, and as you have not had a letter from No. 46 since, I think it time that the directory in the Worker should be changed to read as follows:

Pres.—James Davidson.

Vice-Pres.—Harry Harding.

Fin. Sec.—Lester G. Hall.

Treas.—Michael Quinn.

Rec. Sec.—John Connors.

Also it should be recorded that we meet every Thursday evening in Engineers' hall, Wyman's Exchange Bldg., cor. Central and Merrimack sts., and any members of the I. B. E. W. coming to this city will find a cordial welcome awaiting them there.

It is with pride that I mention the fact that Bro. Harry Harding, the only union contractor in town, is cutting into the business of the non-union contractors in great shape, and the only fault he has is that he is inclined to work overtime himself when he might hire good union help enough to do the extra work during the day. Bro. Davidson is doing the best class of transformer work this town has ever known. Bro. Hall is building a motor cycle or a cycle motor, I forget which, and incidentally is helping to keep Derby & Morse from getting their telephone circuits all balled up. Bro. Quinn is nursing an embryo mustachio, of which he is very proud. Bro. McDermott has gone to Philadelphia and I am sure that members of that local will not find any flies on him. Bro. Gregg is the Beau Brummel of 46 and the ladies can't resist him. Bro. Barrett is enjoying the balmy breezes of Pawtucketville (a suburb of Lowell). Bro. Connors is dodging red hot circuits in the big machine shop. Bro. McQuade is learning the electrical alphabet while pulling wires for Bro. Harding. Bro. Donahue is looking for a "soft thing" as telephone inspector. Bro. Anderson is the right hand man of Bro. Davidson. Bro. Asselin must be in a bad way, as I hear he has not slept a night for two months; works nights to save room rent and sleeps days to save board, and he is a married man too; sorry for him. We have not seen Bro. Cullen at the union lately, as his wife has been sick; it is needless to say that he has the sympathy of the boys.

I won't mention any more of the boys this time, as I will want something to write about next trip.



**Local Union No. 47.**

Sioux City, Ia., March 3, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is my first attempt as a correspondent to a valuable paper. I never wrote up any murder cases or love affairs, but I shall certainly do the best I can at writing for the benefit of our order.

No. 47 is still alive and prospering. We have elected our officers for the present year and have cut in about ten new lights in our circuit since our last letter and have more applications to cut in at our next meeting. Work has been very good here this winter, but wages small. We are trying for a raise now. I think there will be plenty of work here this summer, as the Ia. Telephone Co. has bought out the Home Co. and are going to rebuild and cable all their lines. We now have an electrical inspector and he belongs to 47. All work must be done right and by right people to pass his eye. Election is close at hand and the union workers are going to put in those in favor of union labor if possible.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting:

Pres.—J. J. Sullivan.

Vice-Pres.—A. Wisson.

R. S.—C. H. Lindgren.

F. S.—W. Truax.

Treas.—J. F. Goldsmith.

P. S.—A. Wisson.

Foreman—W. E. Lindsey.

First Inspector—M. P. Kinney.

Second Inspector—M. Kjosos.

Trustee—A. J. Pruvob.

Trades and Labor Com.—J. J. Sullivan,  
M. P. Kinney, W. Truax.

This is all I have to say, so I will cut the circuit and leave it open till next meeting.

Fraternally yours,

A. WISSON,

Press Sec.

**Local Union No. 48.**

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Through you to our brothers of the I. B. E. W. we wish to make our initiatory journalistic bow. Through the untiring efforts of Bro. J. S. Jiles and with the help of a few of us here, we have succeeded in organizing a local in this place, and have a good number of boys to start on. We have 14 charter members and prospects are bright for adding as many more to our ranks by the time you hear from us again. 'Tis true we have some hard cases to deal with, but the hardest battle is fought and the Brotherhood came out victorious in getting a local started here, and the boys all say we are here to stay, and that we have hung our charter on the wall not to be taken down; and we are going to do our little bit to convince those who are here and say they don't know whether to join us or not, and don't know whether they

could better their condition or not by coming in the Brotherhood, that we will do our best to better their present condition. I certainly don't see how they could worst themselves, for there are plenty of those same fellows working side by side with a negro for \$1.50 for ten hours, and if there is any favor shown it is to his black partner. So if he thinks he can't better his present condition he had better get off the earth and leave his hooks behind, and if he happens to visit another planet, to tell those he meets that there is nothing bad the matter with him, only the wheels in his cocoanut are out of fix and he got lost and forgot where he was going when he started to work that morning. But I rather think a little patience and a lot of talking will be the best way to get those fellows right and get their names on applications, accompanied with the coin. I am satisfied there are a number who will come in at once, and have been only waiting for us to get the local started.

The Bell company are doing quite a bit of work here at the present time in rebuilding their lines, but \$2.00 a day, I am told, is the best paid. The Light, air, opposition company, are doing nothing, and I would advise all linemen to give Richmond a wide berth and mark her off their map at present, so if you don't get disgusted with this guff I hope the press secretary will do a great deal better in the next issue of the Worker.

As this is my first attempt I will close my trap with the best of wishes of success to Local 20, in Brooklyn, and the boys in Newark, N. J.

Yours fraternally,

JACK GILES.

**Local Union No. 49.**

Chicago.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Chicago is in a bad plight. The building industries are prostrated. Labor is again asserting its strength. Contractors are boastful and defiant and material men have shut down their plants. It is a strike, and one which is injuring the very city itself and discouraging the investments of capital.

Non-union men are being employed by the contractors and violence has already run riot between union and non-union men with serious and fatal consequences. The question is being considered as never before as to whether union labor is preferable to non-union labor. People are asking what virtue is there in hiring union men and being compelled to recognize and abide by their rules when non-union men can perform the work as well and are willing to do it.

In order for the union to succeed as it deserves it must have some other superior qualification outside of the fact that it is a union. If a non-union man can perform

the work as well as a union man—is willing to work and is paid as much as a union man demands, the public wants to know why the non-union man should be prevented from working by united labor—why he should be menaced or his life threatened?

The answer to these questions can be found in the fact that now the laborer works eight hours per day instead of twelve—that wages have been increased by reason of the union's existence and its mighty demand for compliance with its request—that overtime for day work and double time for work on the Sabbath day have been accomplished by union of labor. But considering all the advantages gained by the union of labor and the concerted and united efforts of its organizations which have made possible those advantages, and the further fact that these advantages could not have been obtained except by the union of laboring men, yet the time is coming when union labor must have some other reason for being preferred to non-union labor than the reason that the union can force its demands if not complied with by the employing class. The time is coming when we must demand that union labor be preferred not only for present and past reasons, but for the new and added reason that union labor is the best labor. That it gives better service. That it does better work. That it has the best artisans and workmen.

Local union 49 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have decided to meet this question now by establishing a school of instruction where in the best teachers and experts will train and educate the members in their work, so as to in every way make them complete masters of their trade. The union aims to have a system of instruction so thorough that every member will be capable to take the position of city electrician instead of the position of city trimmer.

We want instruction so that we can truthfully claim to be superior to the non-union workman. Time is coming when superiority alone will make us preferred to the non-union workman.

With our treasuries loaded with gold and silver we are in a position to strike out in this line and amaze the world of social economy and sociology. The time is almost here when our rules and demands will be complied with by the public and the non-union workmen will enjoy the same treatment as we receive. He will benefit by our demands and our labors. The public will grant to them everything that is granted to us. Then merit and efficiency, superiority and proficiency alone will determine whether union or non-union labor shall be preferred by the employing class.

We are going to secure the best professors of our technical schools, the best artisans in the labor world, the best ma-

chinists and the best mechanics, and fully prepare for the future when the most meritorious alone shall be preferred—whether union or non-union.

Yours fraternally,  
HENRY H. MARTIN,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 51.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well, brothers, 51 is in it at last. As I stated in my last, that their would be something new in my next letter, I did not think it would be trouble, as no doubt you will readily see it is.

Two weeks ago it was announced in the works of the Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks, that all crane operators would be put under jurisdiction of the foremen in various departments. That would mean a little inconvenience to the crane operators. We do not want to be pulled around by the nose by every Tom, Dick and Harry who has a little authority in the Pressed Steel Car Works; we have a foreman in electrical department, who knows when a crane is running right or wrong and we want to be under his jurisdiction; otherwise, we would be called down and discharged without a satisfactory cause and the next thing would be a Dago, or Spaniard or any old thing who ever saw a wheelbarrow, would be put up in the cage to operate the electric crane, and that would mean, well about 17c per hour, making a good guess. The boys on that plant, numbering 30, realized this, and came to the conclusion that they would make a squeal, and they did it; the result was that they were reinstated under jurisdiction of their former foreman.

The next day, March 1st, they made a demand that they receive 25c per hour, giving the firm until noon to reply. The firm could not reply by that time so it was extended to 5 p. m. same day. When that time arrived there was not a reply for them so they went out, in the meantime the firm telephoned around to the car barns in both cities, Pittsburg and Allegheny, for motormen to come down and take the place of the striking cranemen. The result was some of our boys' places were filled. And the firm even offered the rats wages ranging from 25 to 35 and 40 cents per hour, to get up there and run the blocks up or cut men to pieces; that is about all they are doing over there at the present time.

Local 51 has good union men employed in the shop mentioned, and some of the boys notified us they were out for 25c per hour, and of course to help the good cause along we made our demand for 25c per hour also. In the Allegheny works of said firm, we have 32 crane operators on our side and we are all out. When our foreman took our notice to the firm we were instructed to meet at 12 m. and get our

answer; that was this, we were called up individually and asked if we were going to stay or not. The reply was that we would stay for 25c per hour, if not we would not stay. When we made our demand there was nothing else to do, but stick together, as we are all going to do.

We were notified to call Saturday morning and receive our pay, which we did, thus making it a complete lockout.

The morning we, the Allegheny workmen, made our demand, the firm secured 14 motormen, and kept them secreted in the office until we were dismissed. At 1 p. m. they marched out in various parts of the shop and each took a crane; well this did not amount to much, for as soon as they were informed by some of the riveters employed there that there was a strike on among the boys, one of them said:

"Why, we are white," but we were told that the boys were out in sympathy with one of their number who were discharged, so when told that it was a case of asking for more money they deliberately got down from the cranes and walked out. The result was 14 started and 14 quit—headway—nothing. We cannot get any of the daily papers to publish our side of the strike at all; they refuse to do so, although they will print anything on the firm's side willingly. Following is a statement which appeared in to-day's issue of The Lower Alleghenian, the first paper to print a correct statement: "The strike first started at the McKees Rocks plant, because the boys demanded better wages, and not because some men were discharged, as has been published in the daily press. When the men asked for more money they were put off until Monday. In the meantime the company advertised in all the papers and applied to the employment offices for cranemen. When the boys found this out they went out on strike. The strike first started Thursday night at McKees Rocks, and on Friday the men working at Allegheny plants struck."

"The company not only advertised and applied to the employment agencies for cranemen, but also went to all the car barns and hired 14 motormen, on the claim that the cranemen attended a ball and were all drunk and were fired. When the motormen found out different they refused to go to work."

"What made the men ask for more wages was that the company put the floor men on piece work, so that they were putting out more work. The cranemen have to furnish them with material and take it away again, so why should they not have more money for the extra work?"

"The other men are quitting because inexperienced cranemen are ruining the cranes."

According to the statement of the strikers, some sixty odd men are out.

Tuesday the men in the car department

struck, claiming their work was rendered extra hazardous by the inexperienced men employed on the cranes. About 1,000 men are out. It is claimed a number of men have been injured since the inexperienced men were hired to take the place of the cranemen.

It is an awful sight to see, men, hard-working men at that, with families to support, leave their happy homes at 6 a. m. to go out and earn bread to fill the little mouths at home, and be brought home dead, probably without a head. This is the result of inexperienced cranemen or rats as I'll call them.

A little incident occurred the other day in regard to the reason why a man will take another man's job who is out, to try and better his state of life financially. There was a man questioned one of these rats, and asked him why he lowered himself to such a point as to scab, he said, "Partner, I am a married man; I have a sick wife to support and three small children to feed, if it was not for that I would not take this job." His friend said, "Well, it is a very hard thing to see a man in need, but don't you know that by putting bread in your babe's little mouth you are taking it out of others?" These men have wives and families to keep as well as you, and if you are a man you will not stop to consider this matter further, but quit." He quit the next day.

Things are looking very bright at present. All the boys are taking it good-natured, enjoying life, just as though nothing has happened.

I will state further that local 5 has a few men in this strike too, but the prospects look bright and no doubt in a short time local 51 will have another "vic."

Brothers we have a lot of good, industrious sober men in local 51, and these statements of us getting drunk are all void. And I hope and trust we will all stick together as I feel assured we will; by thus doing we are sure to come out all right.

Fourth Vice-president F. H. Russell was with us for a few days but he goes home tonight. "Uncle Tom," Grand President Thomas Wheeler, arrived yesterday and will stay for a few days. Hoping we have the good wishes of our brother locals I beg to remain fraternally,

"STAY OUT,"

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 52.

Newark, N. J., March 7th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir, I beg your pardon and that of the members of No. 52 for sending you such a short letter.

I am glad to say that the ranks are still growing, applications applying for membership each meeting night. Three candidates took their medicine like heroes,

one of them, for reasons best known to himself, was worked in great shape, but he stood it all right.

Most of the readers of the last number of the Worker noticed an error (a typographical one very probably), the Grand Secretary has credited No. 52 with \$51.30, instead of \$90.50, and we would be pleased to see it corrected in the next issue.

We wish to inform all electrical workers throughout the land and other lands, that we are going to hold an electrical display and reception on Wednesday, April 18th, 1900, at Haerberle's two halls on Springfield Avenue. Tickets, 50 cents, admitting gentleman and lady. It is going to be something superb, some of Newark's biggest contractors are going to donate the use of all the paraphernalia necessary to make it a success, so locals from all parts of the universe will please make a note of the time and place, so that, if they are in this neighborhood, they can come and have a good time.

Yours truly,  
PRYCE BAMFORD, P. S.  
71 South 13th Street,  
Newark N. J.

P. S.—This joke originated in Crocker Wheeler Co.'s shop: Unionist to non-unionist—Phew, there's a rotten smell to that tobacco. Non-unionist—It is good union tobacco. Unionist—Yes, I know, but it is a scab smoking it.

#### Local Union No. 55.

Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 7, 1900.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

Since our last letter some of our brothers have met with somewhat of a frost, we have four or five of the boys on the retired list temporarily and we hope it will only be for a short time. Traveling brothers kindly take note for we are not in a position at present to furnish work for any who may contemplate coming this way.

We have two brothers on the sick list, Bro. Baudewyne is still sick and Bro. Hupp has been unable to work for the past three weeks.

The insidemen have taken the organization fever again for about the fifth time, it is hoped that they will consider their conditions more serious than they have in the past. It seems as though they are able to work up about two weeks enthusiasm every six months and the other twenty-four weeks they devote to petty grievances and hard luck tales, still while there is life there is hope and we shall not despair.

The question of city electrician has taken a new life again, but whether or not we will succeed in landing it at this time I am unable to state, but there is one thing certain that it is a necessity for the safety of our members and the advancement of our craft, and we shall never drop the question until we land it without regard to time or effort.

As we have a candidate for tomorrow night I suppose the brothers will all turn out to show him how it happened.

We have been fairly stunned of late with thirteen high label shells from the various National Label organizations. We had at our last Trades and Labor Assembly a member of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, he was a real cyclone orator, but we have not heard of any of our International officers coming to Iowa and I do not know of a state where they would be of more service, as we would like to see unions started in the following towns: Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo and Ottumwa.

We have put our financial secretary on a salary (not a very large salary) and we expect a different class of work from that office than we have received for the past year and a half for that has been one of the weak links in our chain.

The legislative committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor are doing good work at the Capitol this winter. I will make a report of the bills they are fighting for and against also the extent of their success at the close of the Legislative session.

In reply to number sixty-six's proposition regarding the permanent benefits to be derived from municipal ownership will ask for further time to consider, but I say yes, and will endeavor to prove it in a later issue.

Yours truly,  
JAS. FITZGERALD,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 56.

Erie, Pa., March 10th, 1900.  
Editor Electrical Worker:

All that remains of our 5th annual ball is the pleasant memory of its grand success, socially and financially. Everyone and their sister or some one's sister was there and enjoyed themselves immensely, and all voted it the social event of the season.

To entertain our guests during intermissions we had all the latest illustrated songs; the singing was by the Gem City Quartette, a well-known local organization, and was enjoyed by all. The committees consisted of the following brothers who are noted except me, for their ability to successfully conduct a ball:

Arrangements—Bros. Carson, Hemple, Disbrow, Seaman and "Gowando" Cross.

Reception—Bros. Hanlon, Carver, Smith.

Floor—Bros. Mulheirn, O'Dea, Hemple, Smith, Disbrow, Jacobs.

In last month's Worker I mentioned how Bro. Pete Jacobs was getting along. My letter had hardly left the postoffice before Bro. Jacobs met with a very painful though not necessarily serious accident. Pete started up a big cable pole on W. 7th street to clear some trouble. When about twenty feet up a step pulled out and the unfor-

tunate brother fell to the ground; about 10 feet down he struck across a guy which broke his fall and undoubtedly saved him from serious injury.

Bro. Carson was confined to his home for about ten days during the past month with a very severe sick spell, but was out again at the end of the second week as well as ever.

The city electrician has all the State street fire alarm and police call boxes connected with the city wires in the conduit. Bro. Jack Donahue connected the first box. I understand they are going after that long wire of Bro. L. E. B's next. If Bro. C. has another attack of the same sickness he will be thin enough to hunt trouble in any old conduit.

Some of the boys (the Erie Co's gang) have taken up the manly art of self-defense after working hours in the spacious storerooms of the Erie Co. We would like to pit our champion, Bro. Jim H. against any liner in the business—heavy-weight preferred. We also think Bro. "Doc" Carver would prove a drawing card if he could find some remedy for these severe headaches he has every time anyone says "gloves."

A bran new lineman arrived in town, 6 A. M., Saturday, Feb. 24th, and is stopping at the home of Bro. Johnnie Disbrow. John came down Saturday morning with a fine box of cigars and smilingly announced "It's a boy, 8 lbs.; have a cigar." Mother and child are doing well. Papa is doing as well as can be expected.

It never rains but it pours. The Erie Times recently contained the following:

One of the proudest men in Erie to-day is Mr. Jesse Miller of 25½ West Seventh street, the well-known lineman, in the employ of the Mutual Telephone Company, the occasion being the arrival of a little son last Sunday. Cigars are being given out by the wholesale. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Bro. Frank O'Connell arrived in town Tuesday after a month in the country.

In response to the call for aid from the brothers in New Jersey, 56 responded with a good will. This is a good cause and they have our best wishes for success and another mite if necessary.

Brother Carson is looking for capital to push his patent incandescent lamp. I don't know whether it is used to trim trees or on call-box circuits, but I understand it's a good thing. The Carson Incandescent Lamp Factory will be a very welcome addition to Erie industry and its only a question of a very short time.

If C. A. Turner is in the land of the living please communicate with Bro. Cannon, Bell Exchange, Erie, Pa.; and if this letter should reach the notice of Bro. C. A. Eighthly it will be to his interest to communicate with 56 before April Worker. (Important).

Bro. Thornton struck town the last of the month and is working for the Bell.

Work here is a little scarce just at present, but with good weather we expect a rush. Since our regular election of officers some changes have been made, some of the brothers elected being unable to serve. Following is a revised and complete list of officers:

President—L. E. Carson.

Vice President—Frank Cosgrove.

Fin. Sec.—J. F. St Clair.

Rec. Sec.—J. Hemple.

Inspector—John Miller.

Foreman—Jesse Miller.

Tres. and Press Sec.—F. M. Seaman.

Business Agent—J. P. Hanlon.

P. C. and all the boys, including myself, send their best regards to Homer Hamilton, H., How's the boy? Ask Jesse Miller, or Johnnie Disbrow.

Bro. Bob Grey is back to work after being laid up three weeks. Bro. John Mulheirne met with a very painful accident last week which will lay him up for some time. While working in the pole yard a heavy pole fell on his foot, smashing it badly.

Poor Jim Rust struck town Thursday, D. and D. Friday, in durance vile Saturday. Sad but true; he wanted a good union man to get him out, but Jim is still inside.

Fraternally yours,

F. M. S.,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 58.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 8th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here I am again, trying to solve what I am to write this month. At our last meeting we received one new light and I think we are sure of two at our next; they come slowly but are nevertheless just what we are looking for. Every one counts and after awhile all together we will be a much grander body.

Local 58 has been holding its meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall. About nine societies meet in that hall, and No. 58 along with the other organizations has been asked to vacate at the expiration of its time, so we will now have to look up another hall.

I did not attend 58's smoker, but those who did say they had a good time.

Bro. R. Gent looks quite sporty with his new white hat. Bro. George Harrington seems to like the bald-headed row at the theatre. Thanking you kindly for a small space in your paper.

Yours,

C. W. ASHBAUGH,

Press. Sec.

#### Local Union No. 62.

Youngstown, O., March 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The first thing I want to speak about is Bro. Palmer, our recording secretary. At our last meeting he said I should be fired because the way I wrote they would think

it was an order of gaugers or some other farmer organization. Now, Bro. Palmer, I will say, in justice to him, "ain't no farmer!" the few stray seeds you see on his clothing come from his habit of putting his suit between the ticks to press it. The next kick is from Bro. Arkwright. He said you spelled his name wrong and made a dago name of it, whereby he lost the sum of one dollar to the flash light on a wager. He also sets forth serious damages to his feelings. Whereas, the plaintiff prays you will state that he is no dago, and that, the weather permitting, he always attended the meeting before he was invested with the distinguished office of chief juice producer.

An innovation was made, at the instance of the president, last meeting, in the manner of balloting, whereby we all lined up in single file and, as we went to the altar, we were to strike an attitude, and after gently patting our belly, deposit a white or black ball, as the case may be. But after balloting a few times Bro. Zeringer made an amendment to the motion, reading that we rub the bald spot on our heads instead. Mr. Zeringer also stated that this was the salutation of the tribe of Africans he came from. A rival tribe he spoke of used the other form, and all died of colic.

We had an open meeting this month. An open meeting is one where you get all the hoboes in town to come up and register their kick as to why they don't belong. But we found four candidates among the visitors, so let's have another open meeting.

Bro. Bissel is not wearing a button. As soon as the treasurer paid him the money to buy the button, Wiseman said, on the quiet, "Don't get the dollar one; a seventy-five-cent one is good enough, and we can blow the rest." There was the regular recess that evening and—

We intend to give an entertainment soon, with an illustration of the wireless telegraph, handled by yours truly and a committee consisting of Messrs. Wiseman, D'Orr, Richards, Crawford, Buzzard and Griffith.

Several of our members have sickness in their families, but we have no sickness in our local, for which we are thankful.

Several of the members quit their company the other day on account of wages, but I guess they are back before this. Say, Bro. Cavanaugh wanted to go to the Central Labor Union as a delegate, so he went and got the gang to vote for him, and then, as I got up to nominate him, per instructions from the boss, you ought to see the look of fake surprise he put on. Say, we got a regular political ring here, we have.

AU REVOIR.

#### Local Union No. 65.

Houston, Tex., March 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 66 is getting along nicely, although

we may have to go against the S. W. Tel. Co. before they accede to our demands. However we hope for the best. All members are working, and all working are members. If anyone thinks of coming this way they better bring credentials with them if they want to go to work.

Now for municipal ownership. Will it be of any benefit to the worker? I have said no, but I will qualify that by saying that it will be very little benefit to him. Before going further, it will be well for us to understand that there is a vast difference between municipal ownership and co-operative ownership. The latter means, all the means of production and distribution owned by the whole people and operated for the benefit of the people, each receiving his just share of the production of the commonwealth; while the former is really a middle-class institution, owned and operated by the middle class for the purpose of reducing their taxation and at the same time helping them to maintain a hold upon local political machines by furnishing ward heelers with soft jobs, and throwing a few bones to the laborer in the shape of small increases of wages, or slight reduction of hours, which is immediately taken away from him, in one way or another, usually by an increase of rent on account of lessened taxation making property more desirable, thereby increasing its nominal worth, and a raise of rent follows an increase in value as sure as day follows night. Note the building of a suburban line, for instance. It increases the value of the property through which it runs, and the rents of that property go up as a matter of course. The same in the reduction of fares on an interurban line. The rents immediately rise on account of the increased desirability of the district through which it runs. A town I have in mind acquired the water system and made the water free in order to benefit the poor worker. Now, a house piped for water is so much more desirable on account of free water that the renter must pay more for it, of course. See?

It would be the same way with a municipal light plant that cheapened lights so the poor could use them. We would all want to rent houses that were wired for lights, and the increased desirability of such houses would raise the rent.

The increased desirability of the property in a town where lights, water and transportation was cheap would attract people to your town, property would go up, your merchant would have to pay higher rents or higher taxes, therefore charge you more for his goods. So you see we have been all around the circle and arrived just where we started, i. e., the worker is just getting enough to enable him to live and reproduce his kind.

To further prove that municipal ownership is not intended to benefit you or me,

you will notice that the barefeet are not allowed to vote for it, and you surely do not believe that the property owners are going to vote for anything that is for our interest and against theirs. (I take it as a matter of course that you have all got over that old stumbling block, the interests of labor and capital being identical, for no two things could be more diametrically opposed.)

The reason that the middle class are taking up municipal ownership is that they see in it a chance to prolong the life of their class.

The gigantic combinations of capital are fast doing away with the middle class. Some few of them are getting up into the capitalistic class, but the vast majority are coming down with the barefeet; hence their alarm. And they are grasping at municipal ownership as a drowning man grasps at a straw in the vain hope that it will enable them to continue to ride upon the back of the worker by combination of their small capital. The man who owns the machine owns the worker, and it really makes no difference to the worker whether he is owned by a gigantic combination of capital or by a municipal combination.

One great drawback to the worker understanding and seeing through the various political fakes is that he does not understand the real significance of the maze question.

We hear a lot of noise about McKinley prosperity raising wages, when as a matter of fact there has been a systematic cut of the wages of all the workers of the country. The money we receive Saturday night is only our nominal wages. Our real wages is what we can obtain with that money. Now, if our wages remain the same, or are raised ten per cent., and the price of every thing we buy has been raised twenty per cent., our wages have been cut just the same as if the necessities had remained the same and the per cent. had been taken off our nominal wages, and the raise in the value of our real wages is a cut we can not strike against. See? The trusts are cutting the wages of all the workers, whether they work for a trust or not. They are also cutting the profits of the middle class. Now, against this way of cutting wages there is one, and only one, remedy—co-operative ownership.

Down with the trust and municipal ownership is simply the despairing wail of the class. And the silver, gold standard, tariff reform, and such rot, are simply capitalistic fakes to attract the people's attention from the crumbling foundation of the whole rotten system—the private ownership of the means of production.

In conclusion I wish to say that I have and still do wish to advocate municipal ownership. Why? Simply because if I were going on a journey and a mud puddle was in my path that I had to cross, the sooner I got across it the better it would suit me.

R. R. TRIPP.

### Local Union No. 67.

Quincy, Ill., March 9, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is a pleasure to read the letters from the different locals and to watch the boys when the Worker arrives; and how they do jump the P. S. if he has no letter, and I think they have a jump coming. We are moving along nicely, our meetings are being well attended and our delegates to the central bodies have always something to report. Next week we will have the pleasure of hearing Eugene Debs speak at the Empire Theatre and the members of 67 will be there, as they all have a reserved seat ticket in their inside pocket.

In regards to Bro. J. Fitzgerald of Local 55, I will say, that if the party holding this job of inspector has been an electrical worker, I don't see how he could be barred. If he hasn't, I don't see how he can be taken as a member. In regard to the second question, will say that if the inspector does his duty he will find plenty to do. We have no such position in our city. Bro. C. C. Ford sends best wishes to 55. Bro. Ed. Nessler has left us and gone to Chicago. Some of our members are doing so well that if it hadn't been for some kind friend Bro. Preston wouldn't be well.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. NESSLER.

### Local Union No. 69.

Dallas, Tex., March 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Will try and send in a few lines for this month's Journal. Work in Dallas is quiet now. We have our charter open for 30 days to give the fellows that are still out a chance, as on April 1st the Building Trades Council card will be demanded and no card no work. I suppose there will be some who will stay out, as some of them seem to think that it will only be a short time when they will be at the head of some big corporation, and if they joined a local union they might do something to hurt themselves when they become a big, bloated bond holder. But I hope that the most of the men that are out will do better than that and proceed to fill out the application blanks as fast as they can get a hold of them. I was well pleased to see the name of R. L. Burke in the Worker again. Dick, if you see these few lines, they will probably call to your mind a few Indians who were up the poles at Commerce, who let a wire slack down across the return and the trolley. Say, but didn't they look scared? That was just before they tied that big can to me; say, they thought they had me fixed, but I have had the pleasure to see 69 grow to be a good sized local, and fortunately, I am allowed the privilege to work in Dallas and see the same people that did the howling; hire union men and pay better wages.

I did not get my letter for last month

wrote in time, and am very sorry after making the promises that I did. Unionism is coming gradually to the front in Dallas. We are going to rent a big hall and try and centralize all unions in Dallas. We will have one big hall and one small hall and a committee room, and it will be furnished in swell style. I think by the time that this is published and back to Dallas, L. U. No. 69 will have a good, hard working member filling the office of City Electrician for the city of Dallas; if we do not land him, it will go hard with some of the Aldermen that are after the office again in April.

Bro. Trotter presented 69 with the picture of the delegates who were at the last convention, and will say that they are a good looking lot of wire fixers.

Bros. Boston and Fulton, I believe, are in Houston.

Bro. Ballard has gone up the road aways and Dallas is not very well stocked with linemen at the present time, and there is not anything in sight for any one now that might come this way; but, if any one comes though, everything will be done to make their stay in Dallas a pleasant one.

Well, I did not get a Worker last month but will not make any kick this time, although some of the boys do not like to be overlooked in that way. Will close with best wishes to all I. B. members.

Fraternally,

W. B. COURTNEY,  
Press Secretary.

### Local Union No. 71.

Galveston, Tex., March 6, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are again. Local Union No. 71 is still doing business at the same old stand, on 23d street, between Market and Mechanic, Union Hall. Don't forget the place, boys; would like to see all present.

We have all places cut in except the City plant, and we are sharpening up our ax for that; and as soon as we can get a city electrician out of 71, and I don't think we will have any trouble getting that job. The city only works eight hours and they work any old hours, and they only pay \$2.25 for a lineman if they happen to need an extra man for a few days' work, and the trimmers each have to see that his route starts up all right. We would like to see some good union men have their positions; I am satisfied the city would have as good light.

The city street railway is to change hands on the 20th. We hope there will be no changes; everything is moving along very nicely. With Bro. Tom Payne as their line foreman they need not fear any blockade on account of wire on the ground.

Bro. Payne has made some grand improvements in overhead and feeder systems. There is Bro. Fred Bennett, with his "rapid fire" No. 999, will put the cars back on the track faster than they get off. Eh, Fred?

The B. E. L. P. Co. is very busy at present getting in their low-tension in the heart of the city and taking out the high, also taking out old pine poles and putting in Michigan cedar, and making an entire new plant in regard to machinery. We are glad to see the work in front of us. We know someone has a chance to make a living and he will be a union man, too.

If any boys come this way they had better have a paid-up union card or we will turn them over to the city authorities, where they can get \$2.25 for all the work they do. All boys are working. Well, I ring off for this time.

Yours truly, G. L. G.

#### Local Union No. 77.

Seattle, Wash., March 4, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am pleased to report that the Union is growing rapidly, having initiated fifteen members during the past month, and having applications on hand from five more.

In regard to the linemen who have been trying to get in for some time a little trouble arose a few days ago, and they came to us for assistance trying to get us to help them out of their difficulties, but as they were not union men we could not give them any assistance. Their troubles have all been overcome now, however, and they are back at work, and, now that they have seen where they could have derived a great deal of benefit by being union men, we naturally expect applications from most of them within a short time.

One-third of the union men here are married and consequently not allowed away from home, the other two-thirds are willing to get married, provided they can strike a bargain and are nearly always busy courting, and as at the election previous to the last one the office of Press Secretary fell to one in the class of the "madly in love," who was trying to win a wife when he took the obligation of the office of Press Secretary, and at the time he knew fully well that he could not fill the position, in fact his time was so very valuable (being taken up with the ladies) that he invariably tipped the waiter in order to get waited on quickly, and never patronized a barber shop unless he could get a vacant chair the moment he entered the shop; and not only always in a hurry, he also gets mixed up in his work a great deal, and it is whispered around one of the local shops that he went out the other day to install a watt meter and put it up wrong side up. We understand that the time is now drawing near when he will take the fatal step; long life to him and his. As soon as his troubles are over he will be a regular attendant at the union meetings, better than he has been in the past.

As the Union is based on equalization the bald-headed men have entered a protest against our accomplished recording secre-

tary with his lengthy hirsute adornment, which will be settled at the next meeting of the union, though whether without bloodshed or not I cannot say but will let you know in my next. As the bald-headed men are undoubtedly very sincere in the matter, I am afraid that Cooley will have to get his hair cut.

The Building Trades Council give their first annual ball March 17th, and it "will be a hotter time at the Armory that night than St. Patrick ever had."

Now that we have gotten our new badges, which are very nice, the next thing we want is a new banner.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. STULL,

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 84.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As we have not been using our space in the Worker lately we would like this letter to appear in the next issue. Local 84 is still taking in members every meeting night, and we gave a ball Thursday night which proved a great success. Our ceremonies began with an address by W. R. Johnson, followed with an address by Master of Ceremonies Pat Moore; recitation by Miss Else Tucker; solo by Miss Dela Tucker and address by C. E. Houston, and we had one of the best cake walks ever seen in Atlanta, by J. N. Bentley and Mrs. Fairlamb. Our arrangement committee was A. L. Skatts, Levi Brooks, J. W. Evans, J. W. Wilson, Chas. T. K. Bridgel, Tom Bell and George Edwards.

It seems that Atlanta is getting in earnest about unionism, and it is a good thing for the poor man, and we hope that it will remain so.

There was a lineman killed here the other day by falling from a tree. He was taken to the hospital, where he died from his wounds. His name was Eddie Brags and his home was in Alabama.

Well, as I have not much to write, I will close until the next. Yours,

GEORGE EDWARDS, P. S.

#### Local Union No. 86.

Rochester, March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have been elected press secretary of Local Union No. 86, of Rochester, but I never sent a letter to the editor till now, which I hope will be overlooked and I will try and do better in the future.

Well, Brothers, I am glad to say that we have had our share of work lately, for all the brothers have worked pretty steady all winter, though I am sorry to say the prospects are not very bright for the near future. Our local is getting along nicely.

We are about four and a half months old, and we have a membership of about 37 insidemen, and about \$75.00 in our

treasury. We have meetings every Tuesday night, and any brother in good standing is always welcome. I hope in my next letter to be able to tell you more. I will close with hopes that this letter will be acceptable, I remain, yours truly,

JACOB L. GUERINOT,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 87.

Newark, March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

He who hesitates is lost, so I won't wait any longer. The members of No. 87 are all working, as near as I can tell, and the prospects now are a great deal better for union men than they were a month ago. I suppose the brothers throughout the country have all heard the verdict in Newark and vicinity. We are all back in our original jobs and have not changed our politics or religion either.

The New York and New Jersey Tel. Co., after about five weeks of hard thinking and sparring for men, came to the conclusion that they had not treated some of their men just as they should have, and would reinstate us to show us that there was no ill-feeling between the company and the men. Of course they could get all the men they wanted (of course we believed it?), but they wanted to thoroughly impress on our minds (at the end of five weeks) that they had nothing against their men, so we let her go at that. The men hired during the trouble are still retained, and seem to work together when there is any possible show. I for one, and Brother Ed Joyce, have at present strictly union gangs, and they couldn't please me better than to furnish me with such men. The prospects are good for work around here at present and will be better in another month.

No. 87 gave a smoker to enliven things up a little while we were all idle, and it was quite a success. We found we had a great many more friends than we had bargained for; we had talent to give away, and first-class talent, too. We had nothing on our minds but our hats, so stayed the limit (2 o'clock).

To-morrow being another day, will not off the back taps until next month.

Yours fraternally,

R. M. REED,  
Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 88.

Savannah, Ga., March 5th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local 88 in line, all present or accounted for, no back-sliders, lots of back-biters, and every brother trying to get on top where there is only room for a few. The town is slowly but surely coming to our show in a quiet, dignified way, no fuss yet, but "still waters run deep" and there's a great deal of scrubbing to be done by



Local 88, all she wants is her "mop" and then "stand shy." Our front now stands, Joe McDonald, Pres.; Handsome Harvey Hamilton as Vice-Pres., and Rafferty the crab as Fin. Sec., with Bro. Ed. Dawson hunting trouble on the Bell's L. D. lines, he says so anyhow.

The Ga. Phone still pushing pegs for \$1.25 to \$1.75, if you came in on a raft you get \$1.25. Green line sleeper \$1.75, providing you don't break the Pope's nose.

The Bell is trying to economize by paying its apprentices by the hour, instead of by day as heretofore. Success to them.

The colored question is rather delicate and as I haven't got on mits this time will not handle same.

Success to brothers on the out and skin the scabs without pity. More anon.

Respectfully,

H. H. BURT.

Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 89.

Akron, Ohio, March 8th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It has been but a very short time since I sent a few words to the Worker, but as I have not heard of any deaths over them I will just say a few more. Work is going along nicely here, the opposition Tel. Co. are putting up their aerial cable. I guess if some brother wants a job of splicing and wiping his own joints Akron would not be a very bad place just at present, for the opposition are cabling the whole city. The Central Union Tel. Co.'s men (cable men) quit them the 3rd. More coin is what they want, they were getting \$3.00. The opposition are paying \$3.25 up to \$4.50 for extra good cable men, but the \$4.50 was for the underground work which is nearly complete, but it will be some time before the opposition will have their exchange working, for the office is not yet in shape to set the board up.

But by the way, if any brother gets his eye on Jack Patton, just pull his ear and tell him that old 89 wants to hear from him soon, as poor Jack will be put on the lost list and if I must appoint a searching committee it will be a hot time for Jack. He promised to write to me and he never sent as much as a lock of hair. His sweetheart is longing for poor Jack to return.

I just had a letter from Brother J. Maloney of new Philadelphia, he says it is raining every other day. I feel sorry for Jimmie, for when he was in Akron he did not care how much it rained for there was plenty of cider at his boarding-house, and his colored gal lived next door, so if it rained every day Jimmie never said a word but went home. Well, never mind Jim, you know Mr. M. W. Je—, oh well, the R. S. of 89, he will see to her till you get back. He says she can pack her clothes in his grip, if she is black. So I would not

wonder but what that is the reason some of the brothers don't get up to meetings. Come brothers, wake up, look at the 17½ cents per hour men we have got to compete with.

I have been talking with some of the push or perhaps I had better say big guns, of the A. P. Tel. Co., and they are in favor of unionism as long as it is run properly. Now boys, come out and do all you can to make 89 run up like Brother O. Bradshaw did after he smacked the waiter and the ram rod see him. There is but a few of us left in Akron any more but get your shoulders to the wheel and it must go boys.

Our worthy president, J. A. Townsend, has been on the sick list for some time but still he gets to meetings, so I think some that are not sick could get there. Come boys and see the bloody old goat do the rag time. I have three new riders, oh say, but I see their finish for he has not been rode for so long he don't know how to stand.

No. 89 is going to give an open meeting March the 17th, in favor of some of the boys who don't know what the union is made of, perhaps the poor goat will have some bucking to do after that.

Well now, boys, I will cut the return, open the switch, go to bed, you know the rest.

Fraternally yours,

SANDY HOOK BILL,

P. S.

#### Local Union No. 90.

New Haven, Conn., March 8th, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 90 is getting along finely and steadily growing nearly every meeting night, and although we do not grow as rapidly in numbers as some of our brother locals we think we are growing quite rapid intellectually. During the last month we enrolled 12 new members and have quite a few more whose names have been accepted, so we are coming on gradually. Among our new members, five came from Derby and we expect a few more from there next Saturday evening, and, brothers, you should see the storm that was raging the night they came. When you get members to come ten miles in a blinding storm to join the I. B. E. W. you can depend on them as members and brothers heart and hand. How was it, Brother Beecher, did any of the brothers stop off at "Hotel Orange" that night or did they go straight home?

Work is very plentiful around here at present. Nearly every one is working and the outlook is promising for the coming spring. The Postal Tel. Cable Co. have had men working in this vicinity for quite a while and a number of the brothers have been working with them. The W. U. Tel. Co. is quite busy and will have a good deal of work for the brothers. Bro. Reynolds is on the turnpike working near Milford, and Bro. Thomas and Bro. Regan are also on

the turnpike going towards Hartford. Lookout, Bro. Thomas, and don't forget to mark them.

We have finally become more enlightened in our new work (as we class it) and last meeting night it was voted that we send delegates to the Trades' Council. Brothers Frank Horan, H. M. Arnold and Johnson, were elected and you may look for surprises from Local No. 90.

We were all pleased to hear the brothers of No. 20 and No. 52 were again successful in winning their points and we congratulate you, hoping nothing of like nature may again occur.

Brothers of Local No. 90, I find we are gradually falling into line with some of the delinquents in regard to dues and attendance. Now, brothers, let us reverse the matter; come one, come all and bring your dues; come anyway and show your good will; come and assist the members in running the local and with the various subjects we have every week you will no doubt be doubly repaid for your trouble.

You will have to excuse me this time as I have a hard cold, am not feeling very witty and am so hoarse that central can hardly hear me, so I will ring off. Wishing you all success, I remain, as ever,

Fraternally yours,

L. JOHNSON,

P. S.

#### Local Union No. 96.

Worcester, Mass., March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

"In union there is strength," and although this is an old saying, a few of us electrical workers determined to put the old saying to the test. Accordingly, after talking for some time among ourselves, a few of us gathered together on the evening of Dec. 29th, at the Day building, and with the assistance of our worthy Bro. P. H. Wissinger, organized a local union of eleven charter members, elected our officers, and as rapidly as possible got into working order. We are new in this kind of work; any of us can climb a pole or hunt trouble far better than preside at a meeting, but we have banded together in this order to help each other, and intend to make it a benefit in more ways than one. Our union has increased from eleven members to forty, and they are still coming in, as they seem to think that they will find it a benefit not only to themselves, but to their employers; and we trust our employers will prefer union men and men who endeavor to complete their work in the right way and to work for the welfare of the man or company they are hired by. This is what we are trying to organize for, and nothing more, as we don't believe in strikes, but go ahead with our work with a greater zeal than ever, so as to show that by organizing a union and being intimate in conversation and getting new ideas we

become better men at our business, either at inside work or out, on a pole where we are cutting live wires, "live and dead wires dead," as the old linemen talk about. Why a company should be against a man is more than we can see, as we are trying to work in union with them and, and they can help to make better men by encouraging us in their employ.

If a lineman or wireman comes to our city, though he is not acquainted here, he is always well received and watched out for. We have chosen Monday evening to hold our meeting, and there is always room for one more, and we will be glad at any time to make it pleasant to all of our fellow-brothers. Our president and officers are prompt and always on hand trying to study the welfare of the union, and we hope our brothers in other cities and local unions will feel interested in our little band here and send us encouraging news of themselves. We try to remember that we are a part of a great whole and that all are necessary one to another. When we can come to feel that we are one great body, each working for the good of the other, the electrical wire workers will feel the current all along the line.

Very truly yours,

W. B. PATTERSON,  
Press Sec

#### Local Union No. 97.

Bradford, Pa., March 8, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Hello, Central! Please do not think there is an open circuit in the I. B. E. W. at Bradford, because we have not written before. On Jan. 14, 1900, by the aid of plenty of perseverance and a great deal of so-called "stick-to-it-ive-ness," we succeeded in making connections here, and established a small local station, with thirteen charter members. That number has gradually increased until now we have twenty-four subscribers in good standing and several more applications filed for initiation. We did not have the advantage that many other new locals had in having an organizer come to help get started. All the advice we could get was to do the best we could and the rest would follow, as a matter of course, I suppose. I think we all did the best we could and nearly all the boys in and around Bradford have joined the good cause, but there are some of the "can't-see-how-it-is-going-to-help-me kind who will find the need of it, and will be glad to come in.

We hope you will excuse a short letter this time and will try and do better with our next. Wishing all our brothers success.

The following is a list of officers:

Pres.—C. W. Davis.

Vice-Pres.—Fred Dueger.

Rec. Sec.—John Ballard.

Fin. Sec.—L. E. Graves.

Treas.—F. F. Scott.

Foreman—John McGee.

Trustees—John Moore, J. E. Dower, John McGee.

Fraternally yours,

L. E. GRAVES,  
Acting Press Sec.

#### Local Union No. 92.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In this, our second letter to the Worker, we can again proudly report progress; not the progress noted in the measured and laborious crawling of the land tortoise; ours is the 20th century sort—get there or bust, and we are getting there.

We reported in February Worker an increase in one month of 52 members; our rolls now show a total membership of 323, and 29 propositions, an increase in another month of 61 members. And that is why we have a stiff upper lip; and if you ask a wireman in this village if he belongs to the union (and most likely he does) you can depend on his saying "Yes," 90 times out of 100.

There had been for some time past a friction and numerous misunderstandings between the different building trades unions; some unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, while others owed allegiance to the Business Agents' Council, and these two organizations could not harmonize. But now there has been formed a new central labor body known as "The Council of the Allied Building Trades of Philadelphia and vicinity," which absorbed the other two bodies. H. H. Caldwell, a member of No. 98, I. B. E. W., is the president. This makes Philadelphia, as Bro. Wissinger is reported to have said, "the most strongly organized city in the United States, if not in the world." The most strongly organized, because there is but a single central organization, embracing 23 of the building trades; while a certain nearby metropolis has three, and from what we hear, there would be an ice famine this summer if we had to depend upon the ice they cut together.

The electrical trade, and the building trades generally, are, and for a few weeks past have been, very quiet, and many of our men have been gnawing the toothsome snow-ball. Your correspondent has been praying for another snow-storm, as his stock of balls is getting low.

Speaking of balls, No. 98 was seriously contemplating giving a ball to keep our treasury in a robust condition, but the idea petered out.

We have been in receipt of a number of replies to our circular letter to the contractors (mentioned in February Worker), some gratifying, some encouraging, and some inclined to cussedness, but we have them going, and expect to win in a walk.

An organization of the contractors is in

process of formation, whose primary object is, we are told, the consideration of the outlook for May 1st. This is as it should be, for it is impossible to treat with them with any satisfaction as individual firms, for one sees many good points in our demands where another registers a great big kick like a certain union man did who, after listening to a bag-full of objections, assorted sizes, from a temporarily dyspeptic fellow union man, said, "Mr. President, I object to any objections that the brother objects to." The rumpus which followed caused the plaster to fall off the ceiling in chunks.

And it came to pass that as Noah lay upon his bed he dreamed a dream. And behold in his dream he saw the underwriters' inspector condemning the job, and the next day he was sore vexed and called unto him his three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet, and took council with them to see if any could interpret this dream which he had dreamed.

Now Shem was a wondrous wise guy, and saith unto Noah, his father, "Oh, father, dost thou not noah good thing when thou seest it? Let us put in iron conduit, for hast thou not had a pipe dream?" Then did Noah commend his son Shem, and fell upon his neck and dislocated it, and he said, "Thou art a bright Alec; from this day thou shalt be straw-boss of the lighting gang; thou shalt carry a two-foot rule and a roll of blue-prints. 'Twould be a shem to make thee work."

Then did the command go forth to do the job with conduit, and thus was the first job of arc (ark) lighting.

Now it came to pass as Shem, swelled with the importance of his job, trekked through the sub-cellar of the ark, he came upon Ham trying to punch a hole through the 18-inch brick wall with a stillson and a gimlet, and he said unto Ham, his brother, "O Ham, wherefore dost thou not get the proper tools?" Then answered Ham, looking very black at Shem, "Because some mug did swipe my tools three months ago, I was out of work, and had to hock my clothes, my wife's doctor had to be paid, the grocer did levy upon my household goods (the same old hard-luck yarns) and Japhet refused to lend me his hammer after I broke his screw-driver and dropped his pliers overboard."

Now Shem was no easy mark, and smote his brother, yea even upon the solar-plexus, and said, "Thou surely art a ham; thy story is the same that all ham wiremen tell; get thee to the sellers of tools and come not back until thou hast a full kit." Whereupon Ham moseyed.

And it came to pass that as Shem came upon deck, behold the gang had struck for a penny a day and twelve hours, but as he was straw-boss he knew his importance, also his onion, and let the gang go, but did send for Ham to come back to work.

Now Ham, being a ham, did scab it; for is it not written, "Only hams are scabs; that is the only way they can work." Se-lab.

Now when the gang did lay hands upon Ham and fling him down the hatchway, in his descent he did 'light upon a pile of tomato cans. Thus was the first in-can-descent light, and a drop in ham.

Then did Noah sign the scale, the gang went to work, and Ham, fearing the forty-days rain was near at hand, joined the union to get in out of the wet.

Respectfully, "SID,"

Press Sec.

### Local Union No. 101.

Brockton, Mass., March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is the first letter that 101 has had the pleasure of sending to your paper, and also my first attempt, I am not going to tell you that I can't write, for you will find that out for yourself before you have got through with this. Local 101 is young in the ranks yet, but we are getting along all right. This is not a very large center for electrical workers; the principal business is shoe making; but there are a few linemen here and we have got them about all, and are going to have the rest, or pull the arms off them, and then they will need a repair gang and that will mean a step in the pole for us. Business is very good around here this winter; all the linemen who want work can get a job around Boston. I think by the outlook now that work will be the best for a good many years. There is a new telephone company that is going to build this spring, and the old companies are talking of lots of repairing and rebuilding, so on the whole it looks likely to be a good summer. All of our boys are at work and I guess, by the way things look around here, they are likely to keep us at it for a while yet.

We are all looking for our next meeting night, as we have two new candidates to shove off the ways and christen, and if we don't keel-haul them they can thank their lucky jack.

We have had a very mild winter here so far; too mild, in fact. Have not had any time to sit in the stock room. We have been out about every day running loops, rebuilding a little, putting on a few guys and pulling out slack and watching the boss.

Well, I will stop before I give you and the readers of the Worker the heart disease. I hope this will disgust the boys of No. 101 so they will throw me out and elect a new P. S. I now belay my jawing tackle and square my yards for a good snooze. Wishing the I. B. E. W. the most prosperous year since its birth, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. L. WILLEY, P. S.

P. S.—We had an election and installation of officers. Their names are:

President—J. W. Pushee.

Vice-Pres.—G. E. Waters.

R. S.—Geo. L. Willey.

F. S.—C. A. Wilbar.

Treas.—A. R. Scott.

Trustees—F. S. Pinkham, A. G. Brailey, J. McGrade.

Foreman—A. McDonald.

Inspectors—O. Hewson, C. H. Cobb.

## In Memoriam.

Resolutions adopted by Local No. 21 of Philadelphia, February 11, 1900:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take suddenly from our midst Brother Nicholas Ross, Feb. 5th, 1900; therefore be it

Resolved, That the I. B. and the Local have lost a good and faithful brother and his wife a kind and loving husband;

Resolved, That we extend to the wife and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss we have all sustained;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 21, and they be published in the journal of the I. B.

C. T. LANG,

D. OLCOTT,

WM. MCFADDEN,

Committee.

Resolutions adopted by Local No. 4, I. B. E. W., of New Orleans, La., on the death of Bro. F. W. Call, of Local No. 9:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, through His earthly messenger inexorable death, to visit us and remove from our midst our esteemed Bro. F. W. Call, and

Whereas, The intimate relations held during a long electrical and social career by our deceased brother with members of this union makes it our solemn duty to express our esteem for his manly worth and deep sorrow at the loss, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of the union and his friends; that in deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives of our deceased brother we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which our late lamented brother was held by his fellow members, and that an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved

family of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to our official journal; also a copy to the daily papers for publication.

TIM CRONIN,

C. J. CARMODY,

P. D. MARKELL.

### LETTER OF THANKS.

I wish to occupy a little space in the columns of the Worker, to thank local No. 30 for so generously assisting me in my present misfortune. The saying is when a man is in trouble he finds out his friends. I am glad to say that I found mine in the union.

Since I have been laid up I have had plenty of time to think, and never before has the cause of unionism been so plainly and pleasantly illustrated. I have not the command of language to express my feelings the way I would like to. But will say this much. If I was a good union man, I am a better one now, you know brothers there is always a chance for improvement, always a chance to do something for the union, we must all be agitators. And my advice to linemen who are not in the union will be, get in boys; it is a good thing. And I will tell them what it done for me. And those delinquent members who are behind in their dues I will say. Pay up boys, be in good standing. And when your hoodoo comes around, when misfortune overtakes you, you will find the glad hand of the union outstretched with a smile of welcome, saying cheer up old man, I am your friend. I was greatly pleased to hear that your dance was such a great success. I would like to have been there and seen those fixers with their full dress suits on; they say they looked out of sight. Who says any thing is too good for the linemen? Well, brothers, I will close now wishing you all kinds of good luck. My wife joins in thanks and best wishes to 30.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS CONNORS,

122 Oregon St., Cleveland, O.

### Evicted.

Know, all good members of this Brotherhood, that J. W. Watten, a Scotchman, aged about 30 years, height about five feet four inches, complexion light, but not markedly so, a trifle bow-legged, small, brown moustache and eyes, weight about 100 lbs. when he is fat, has been thoroughly, everlastingly, completely and ignominiously fired, expelled, bounced, tossed, chucked, kicked, whirled, pitched and pushed out of the local—never to return. Let us have a brief season of prayer, after which Local 52 will lead in singing the long-metre Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Our ex-brother's traveling soubriquet is "Stonewall" Watten. You see, the dear departed had such a naive way of declaring that when this local should attempt to move him we

would discover in him a veritable stone wall. We moved him all right! "Nuff sed." Kindly omit flowers. Interment private. Fraternally yours,

O. J. SNYDER, R. S.

### Report of Organizer.

#### Editor Electrical Worker:

Since my last report the organizer has succeeded in getting the electrical workers in Brockton, Mass., in a local. No. 35, of Boston, decided that their best interests were to split up in two locals, one for inside and one for outside work, and their press secretaries will no doubt keep the Brotherhood well posted as to results.

Lawrence, Mass., was visited, but the attempt to organize did not prove successful.

No. 46, of Lowell, was visited, where the members are very enthusiastic and will no doubt eventually carry everything in sight.

Lynn, Mass., where the general electric shops are located and employ over 4,000 men, has no local, and at the meeting only two (out of hundreds who promised to be there) showed up. Though it may take some time and hard work, yet the Brotherhood should, if possible, get all the factories organized.

By order of the Grand President I went to New York, and together with Bro. Sherman and Bro. Russell, succeeded in arranging affairs the result of which brought about one thousand electrical workers into the Brotherhood; namely, No. 3 inside wiremen.

About this time the N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Co. in Newark decided they would not allow a union to exist in their territory, and proceeded to discharge eight men for the awful crime of trying to better their own condition and that of their fellow men. The trouble spread from Newark to Brooklyn, then to Jersey City and the surrounding territory, extending thirty miles west, as far as New Brunswick and Patterson. The members of the Brotherhood stood together like men, true union men at that, and after five weeks succeeded in convincing the telephone company that they were in no way called upon to regulate the affairs of the community at large and their employees in general, collectively or singly the men could not concede their right to interfere with their personal liberties in private affairs. The Telephonic Co. now realize that its charter only calls for and grants them authority to furnish telephone service in their own territory.

G. P. Wheeler next ordered me to proceed immediately to Canada, and here I am trying to wade through five feet of snow, which just reaches to my chin. It has been raining and freezing to-day, and occasionally, when one freezes fast, it is necessary to call for help, which alarms the natives, who come running and dig the

victim out. There are two banks of snow, one on each side of the street, between the street-car tracks and the curb, that are in some places ten feet high. There is a huge drift down the railroad track that has covered completely a thirty-foot pole set and with telegraph wires on. To the brothers in the sunny south, will say that the above is a report of actual facts, the worst snow having fallen last week for thirty-five years, so say the oldest inhabitants.

Will say good bye; and if I am never heard from again you will all know the G. T. was lost in a snow drift and froze to death.

Fraternally,

P. H. WISSINGER.

### An Appeal to All Electrical Workers.

We ask you, as intelligent workmen, to seriously consider what we have to say: Do you notice that the wages of our craft are lower than those of other mechanics who require no greater skill or effort? We find the bricklayers, plasterers, stone masons, granite cutters, carpenters, and in some instances the hod carriers, generally getting higher wages and better terms than the electrical workers. Why is this; is our labor less necessary and theirs more important, or is it because they unite and demand it while we remain divided and meekly accept whatever is offered? That this state of things exists is our fault.

#### OUR CONDITION.

In our daily labor we are exposed to the heat of summer and the frosts of winter, and to dangers of life and limb. Many idle days are forced upon us through bad weather and short jobs. Our work causes wear and tear of clothing, and for all this what is our pay? Are we properly recompensed for our skill and toil and our risks, and for the years spent to learn our trade? Shame upon us if we are not! It therefore becomes our duty to ask ourselves, Are we willing, by our indifference, to allow our craft to sink lower and lower until we are completely enslaved? Must we be forever in poverty and want, without sufficient to maintain ourselves and families and educate our children? Shall we be forced by division among ourselves to allow our trade to fall into the hands of unfair and unscrupulous bosses and swarmed with botches, to our detriment and injury.

#### NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

Without unity among ourselves the electrical workers of this country are at the mercy of the few who employ them, and wherever we are not banded together in unions we find lump work instituted, wages low and the working hours long and severe, while hard conditions and ill treatment prevail, and the workmen are often defrauded out of their wages. In unorganized cities electrical workers are re-

ceiving as low as \$1.25 per day, while in organized cities union men are receiving from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day and treated as men. Hence it pays to be a union man. Other trades have their National and International unions and official journals. The bosses have their mechanics and builders' exchanges, the merchants and manufacturers have their boards of trade; the professional classes have their associations. Then why should not the journeymen electrical workers have their own union?

#### WHY YOU SHOULD BE A UNION MAN.

If the men of money find it necessary to organize, then have not the men of labor, the workers, even more reason to do so? All we have to support us is our labor, hence we should combine to protect it. Therefore it follows that every electrical worker should be a union man. If you are a union man you should stand by your union, attend its meetings and pay your dues promptly. If you are not a union man, then you should join at once and help on in its good work. There is no hope for us but in thorough unity and organization of all electrical workers in this country, and how are we to accomplish this except by getting together and sticking to one another; then we can expect to do something.

A general organization of electrical workers under one head leads to a better understanding all over the country, and just as it causes one electrical worker to be interested in another, so it causes one union to assist another. Thus we can sustain wages and make them more uniform. We can pay higher benefits and accomplish more than if simply organized in local unions independent of each other. For this purpose the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been founded.

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

It protects our trade and enables us to assist each other to procure employment. It furnishes aid in case of death and permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes. While we do not believe in inciting strikes, yet when trade difficulties are forced upon us we sustain our members to the bitter end, and it is through the co-operation of all the unions in the Brotherhood that these various benefits are made possible and sustained. Our local union assists members in distress and to procure work, and to pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishaps. They also sue for wages whenever any boss attempts to defraud a member. In traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation fee.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as necessary to protect our members. We have no oaths; only a simple pledge of honor. Hence we appeal to all electrical workers to become members of the

Brotherhood. When you consider the benefits, the advantages, and more than all, the great necessity that forces us to organize, there can be no reason why you should not promptly place yourselves in union with your fellow workmen.

The local unions in all cities are connected with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Come and join their ranks and help to improve your own condition. A cordial welcome will be given you and you will be taken by the hand as a brother. Be a union man and it will help you.

J. D. BUTLER,

Local 88, Savannah, Ga.

#### ASK FOR UNION MADE CIGARS.

Carl Upmann, the non-union cigar manufacturer of New York city, who, up till within the last year or two ran a strictly union factory and grew enormously rich thereby—forgetting that it was largely through the skill and instrumentality of the union men and the union that he had built up an enormous trade and a great fortune—reduced wages from \$1 to \$4 per one thousand cigars and locked out all his union employes, some 400 in number, and filled their places with machines, children and non-unionists, which he raked the four quarters of the globe to obtain.

The New York unions have made a gallant struggle, never losing an opportunity to bring this arrogant tyrant and would-be destroyer of unionism to terms. Their efforts in this direction have met with marked success. Still, this fellow, with his unlimited capital, is again making a renewed fight, openly boasted that organized labor cannot hurt him. Hence the Cigarmakers' International Union, in behalf of its New York locals, earnestly requests your moral assistance in an effort to bring this firm to terms. All that they ask you is that you transfer your patronage to other and more favorably inclined and union manufacturers, using the blue label, and that you ask your friends to do likewise. A little activity against this fellow on the part of organized labor and its friends will, we feel sure, bring this firm to a realization of the fact that it cannot grow rich on the proceeds of union labor and then ruthlessly cast it aside for underpaid non-unionists.

Our grandfather wage-earners were very happy in their ignorance of political economy; they succeeded in a manner very satisfactory to themselves, so those who are living still tell us, and without organized efforts, but if workingmen were to give up their efforts and drop into the easy going way of 75 years ago, it would only be a short time till the average wage would be insufficient to feed and clothe the wage-earner—in the coarsest and cheapest manner, to say nothing about feeding, clothing and educating the rising generation.—Ex.

**ISN'T IT FOLLY**  
*to buy that which may be adulterated*

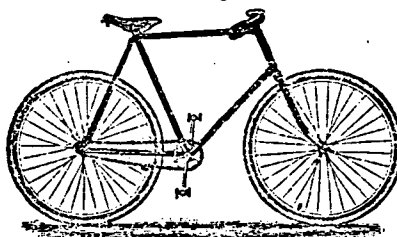
WHEN YOU CAN GET

**O.\*F.\*C.**

**WHISKEY**

*for the same price, and with it the*  
**United States Government Stamp of Purity.**

Not Made by a Trust.



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*Rochester*  
*Bicycles*

They Are the BEST.

*Rochester Cycle Mfg. Co.,*

*108 and 110 Exchange Street,*

*Rochester, N. Y.*

#### THE LINEMAN.

The bravest men upon this earth,  
Who bear the toughest name  
Are men who climb and hang up wire;  
Of their trade they are not ashamed.

The soldier on the battlefield!  
Can see before him death,  
The lineman knows not when—  
Electric wire will take away his breath.

He can show the marks of a hard, rough  
life,

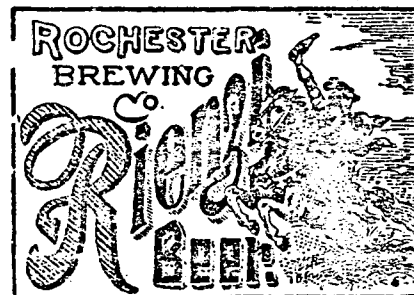
By his blistered and calloused hands;  
I think his chances in heaven are better  
Than he who owns houses and lands.

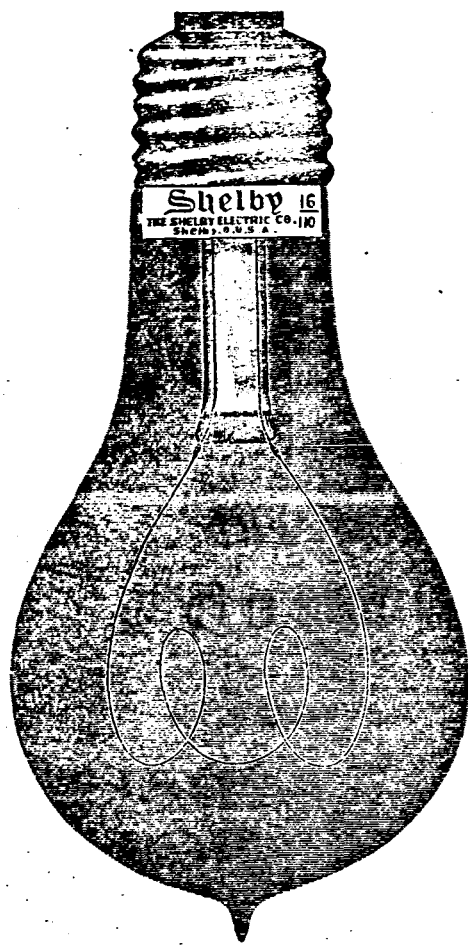
But if you are sick and want any help,  
And no one you money will lend,  
Then go to the lineman; your troubles  
make known,  
And in him you will find a true friend.

My time is limited and so I will close,  
And on the lineman's troubles won't dwell;  
But if God in his love won't take him above,  
There will be plenty of room in h—l.

MCINTYRE,

L. U. No. 26.





## Nothing But Excellent Work

Is Done in the Factory of

....The **Shelby Electric Co.**

Shelby Lamps are Undoubtedly the **BEST LAMPS ON EARTH.** Highest Economy. Longest Life at Full Candle Power. Bulbs Do Not Blacken. Every Shipment Guaranteed.

You Can Recommend Them Safely.

N. B.—Write us when you do so, as it will then enable us to credit your trade paper with the business. Send for Catalog A.

**THE SHELBY ELECTRIC CO.,**  
—SHELBY, OHIO.—

### Not All Dead.

St. Louis, March 1, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I cannot sleep any longer and dream of the way things are in St. Louis, I thought I would take this means of trying to waken some of my fellow-sleepers in Local No. 3. Now, I hope the boys will not get angry if the cap fits their heads. In the past 12 months No. 3 has grown from about twelve members to about seventy. Of course it took a good deal of talking to get the boys back. They could not see any benefit in paying money into Local No. 3, for, as they stated, it was a scab town; but they came in line, thinking that by swelling the ranks No. 3 might do something when the time would come. But, alas, the time has come and is nearly gone, and the members of No. 3 still sleep.

About two or three weeks ago one of No. 3's oldest and best members was discharged by one of those fellows who live in Coon Town, without any cause. A committee from No. 3 tried to wait on the guns of the Bell Tel. Co. in regard to his case, but they told this honorable body that they did not recognize any union, but would see the gentleman in person who thought he had been imposed upon. Now, the outcome of this was, this certain brother was put back to work, and the other three brothers who saw the trouble, and also Bro. Carey, who

was the main man, were allowed to work one week and then discharged. Said brothers were all working under this same scab, known as Charles Phillips. As this is only a small case, and as some of the boys are pretty sore, I will state another. The M. Ed. Elec. L. Co. is lighting the city under a law which calls for eight hours work per day, and they are working 10, 12 and 15 hours per day, and still our members sleep. Bro. Coughlan, of No. 1, paid Mr. Pike, of this company, a visit. Mr. Pike came out in the evening papers and stated it was no concern of the union how long he worked his men; that they had beaten them in three strikes and were ready for more. And still they sleep.

Now, brothers, is it any wonder that out of about 75 members only about 15 attend your meetings? It is time to wake up and trim your lamps, or, as of old, they may burn out. It will only be a short time until we hold our tenth anniversary, which in itself, if nothing else, ought to wake the members of No. 3. Wake up. Trim your lamps. Also, the great world's fair. Now, brothers, because we are working, do not let these things pass by. Those telephone companies are going to lay more of us off some day, and then we will be lost. Hoping this will waken someone else, I remain,

Your SLEEPING BROTHER.

### LOOKING FOR A BROTHER.

Valparaiso, Ind., March 7, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

If I am not too late I wish you would please put these few words in this month's journal:

If any brother knows where J. R. Currie is please let me have his address.

J. R. C.—If these few lines find you please let me hear from you.

Yours, very truly,

J. C. ROMBOLD.

If any brother can give the desired information please do so.—Ed.

### Troubles.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have a case of trouble I would like some of the boys to straighten out for me:

Two desk phones are one and one-half miles apart on a metallic circuit—magneto call with magnetos placed on wall at sides of desks.

Removing receiver from hook cuts out magneto. Can talk and hear well at both ends of line, but the magneto on one end of line has the action of a phonograph and conversation can be heard issuing from it at a distance of 3 or 10 feet and receiver hook connections are O. K. Three batteries on each end of line but increasing or diminishing battery power does not materially affect the phenomenon.

What would cause this?

TELEPHONE—NIT.



## THE MAGICIAN'S WAND.

A stranger stood upon the shores of a greet and beautiful country. As he was contemplating the beautiful scenes before him he heard ominous murmurs of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land that at times rose to such volume that many of the people near him turned pale with fear; and the stranger wondered much why there should be so much discontent in such a beautiful and fruitful land.

An old man, seeing he was a stranger, engaged him in conversation. The stranger expressed his wonder at the murmurs of discontent where everything seemed so beautiful and prosperous. The old man said to him:

"I am a magician, and if you so will, I will draw aside the veil that obscures your vision and show you this beautiful land as it really is."

"But," says the stranger, "there is no veil before me. I can see everything there is to be seen, and I see no cause for the murmurs I hear."

The old man smiled and touched the stranger with his magic wand, and lo! the veil was rent and, while yet seeing the same scene he saw before, he saw so much more that it made him sick with horror.

He saw grand churches costing thousands, filled with fine ladies and gentlemen whose raiment cost untold wealth, pretending to be following the teaching of our meek and lowly Savior, while within earshot he could hear starving babes wailing their lives away in the arms of parents from whose hearts all hope had fled.

He saw men spending thousands upon a supper, while on the curbstone outside a mother stood with her little babe in her arms starving and freezing to death.

He saw a woman at a public gathering whose costume and ornaments cost \$250,000, and within a stone's throw another woman starving and freezing, whom \$5 would have made comfortable.

He saw rich girls sell themselves to foreign rouses for a title, and the people all shouted their approval. He saw poor girls sell themselves for the means to keep life in their bodies and the people shouted "For shame!"

He saw rich girls guilty of an indiscretion spirited away until their "trouble" was over and then received by society with open arms, and he saw poor girls guilty of the same offense ground into the dust by public opinion.

He saw innocent childhood and decrepit age compelled to compete with strong and unscrupulous manhood for the means of existence.

He saw honest girls compete with girls with "friends," and homeless girls compete with girls who had homes and just wanted pin money.

He saw men competing with their own

children, and the children competing with the machine.

He saw honest men trying to compete with thieves; honest dealers with dishonest ones; the man with small means trying to compete with gigantic combinations of capital.

He saw throughout this beautiful and fruitful land a terrible struggle between nine-tenths of the inhabitants struggling for the means of existence, while the other tenth, which had all the means of existence, sat just above them and idly watched their struggle.

He saw the lower class, when they became desperate, approach the idlers and ask for some of their plenty. This he saw was refused, but the idlers made a proposition to them to let them use the idlers' means of production, provided the idlers should have all that was produced except enough for a bare existence for the worker.

He saw at times some of the workers revolt and ask for more of what they produced than just enough for existence. When they did, the idlers, usually, simply sat and waited for them to starve into submission. Sometimes soldiers were hired to murder a part of them so the rest should have due respect for the rights of the idlers.

All of these things, and many more, did the stranger see, and he again expressed wonder that nine-tenths of a people would submit to the propositions of the other tenth.

"Look again," said the old magician, "as you have been touched with the wand you will see the cause."

He therefore looked again. He saw what was supposed to be a free government, where the common people were supposed to elect men to make laws for their benefit; but he also saw that the common people had the same veil over their eyes that he had formerly had, while the rich people had been touched by the magician's wand.

The rich people hired tools to spout to the poor about some empty reforms, such as free silver, single tax, tariff, gold standard and down with the trusts, telling them that if they only got these reforms they would cure all their troubles.

The name given these tools was "politicians." They would spout about another country oppressing its people, while their own army was in a foreign country with a sword in one hand and a chain in the other, offering the natives their choice between the two. They would spout about the starving people of a neighboring country, while their own country was filled with tramps and their cities with starving women and children. They would spout about imperialism and the indignities offered this country by another nation to detract the common people's attention from a law that places the banker's hand upon

the throat of every man, woman and child in the nation.

They would spout about the oppression of militarism abroad, while forcing citizens of their own country to sign a petition for a continuance of it at home, or leave their homes.

They would spout about protection, and allow one corporation to rob the people of hundreds of millions. And the stranger wondered much at all these contradictions and subtleties, and looked for the cause, and he saw that the whole rotten construction of intrigues, thievery, lying, starvation, murder, oppression, long hours of labor, lives of idleness, ignorance and suffering was built upon one small point: The private ownership of the means of production.

The magician then said: "We have seen what is, let us see what will be," and he touched all of the people with the magic wand. The change was wonderful. They rose up as one man and did away with one thing, private ownership of the means of production. And the whole rotten structure fell of its own weight.

The law books were thrown away; the lawyers, judges, politicians and plutocrats went to work; jails and court houses were turned into schools; every one had plenty; children had play time and schooling; old age had rest and care; fathers had employment and assurance of their children's welfare and of their own maintenance in old age; mothers' hearts were satisfied—all done by the magician's wand.

The veil is ignorance. The wand is Knowledge. The magician must be Yourself. R. R. TRIPP.

## THE SHAME BELONGS TO ALL.

Shame on the miser with unused riches,  
Who robs the toiler to swell his horde;  
Who beats down the wages of diggers of  
ditches,  
And steals the bread from the poor man's  
board.

Shame on the owner of mines whose  
cruel  
And selfish measures have brought him  
wealth,  
While the ragged wretches who dig his  
fuel  
Are robbed of comfort, and hope, and  
health.

Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage  
Bought by the labor of half-paid men—  
Men who are shut out of home and marriage,  
And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

DON'T press your claim to preferment so as to become obnoxious, as when you find opposition to your advancement, be prudent, conciliatory, and retire with dignity until a more convenient season. If a majority prefer another, yield him a unanimous victory, and be the first to give way and congratulate him on success. This will tend to your prosperity and more readily bring a triumph than to force forward against opposition, creating contentions and personal animosities so disastrous to the harmony of the Order.

## Late Locals.

### Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, O., March 10, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Rain, sleet, ice and every old kind of weather all in a bunch on March 1st put the city on the hummer; in plain words, both telephone companies were deaf and dumb. Telegraph lines, Postal and Western Union, were in the same fix; electric light company in darkness for four nights; street railway (Big Consolidated) lines were on the tramp for fare. One of the best storms that ever blew down the pike hit this section of the country, and talk about doing a good job?—you would have cried to see all that angel feed laying around loose. The price at the time was 16 cts. per lb., but the market was overstocked, caused by the gigantic trust (sleet and wind), and then the people will shout till their lungs are played out to put down these bloodthirsty trusts and monopolies. I say they are wrong. Let the trusts do business on the same lines as has already been operated in Cleveland this month and all the floaters in the country will be at work. Say, but this storm was a peach. The parties who joked about a sleet storm on Feb. 28th, over a few small cold bottles did not think that their views would be carried out so soon. The next morning told a different tale. Get out and hike and clear up the street. The loss in Cleveland to the Bell Co. will amount to \$250,000 to put things O. K. The Cuyahoga Tel. Co. did not lose over \$10,000; all they lost was wire. Their lines were all new and their leads were light; but the Bell Co. leads were heavy. Some leads had 14 arms and three cables on them, and when they let go everything on the street went. The sight was something grand to see. The tops of 60 poles snapped off like pipe stems; the streets blocked with tangled wire and broken poles. Say, and the junk dealers, they did not touch a piece of copper wire two inches long. But the long pieces—well, they were a dead one on the market. The market was overstocked. The market dropped from 16 cts. to 0 in a few hours. I saw good wire-fixers handling the stuff crying like children. (Say, Mr. Editor, did you ever make a sale? You know what I have reference to.) I know some fellows who were in the business. I can recall to memory a few comical incidents about the storm. A pal of mine tried to jolly the Gen'l Supt. of one company to let him get out among that angel feed, but he said, "I don't think you are strong enough; I am afraid your arm might give out, so that you could not hand them in."

The Bell Co. brought in gangs from Detroit, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Columbus—in all they had about 125 linemen from different parts of their system, besides the floaters. They came from all

parts, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Lima, Syracuse and Powersville. With the storm came the following officers from different locals: Detroit, Pres. D. Scanlon; Rec. Sec. G. H. Brown; Grand Rapids, Vice-Pres. Henry Tripp; Columbus, Rec. Sec. J. A. Franks; Fin. Sec. Mike Ebner. Chas. Demar (St. Louis and Chicago), Cooney the Fox, from No. 9, and a couple of boys from the Sunny South, James Mack, the tramp wire-patcher, and his side partner Jack Ely, fresh from the lumber camps of Georgia, where they were installing an isolated plant for the past 60 days. They say they are tickled to death to be with a bunch of snow and ice hustlers once more. When Jim Mack met his old friend Cy Gechter they looked at each other and then took some conversation water (nit). Well, it does a person good to see old pals once in a while. The three of us worked for Rockefeller once. Cy was the main fixer, Jim and I did the work. Cy carried the lead-pencil, which he is an expert with; that is his long graft.

The annual ball of Local No. 39 was a grand success. Trostler's Hall, on Feb. 22nd, never looked gayier than on that occasion; was all decked with bunting and flags besides the electrical effects; the set pieces consisting of a large flag, lamps of red, white and blue operated with an automatic switch gave it a wavy appearance. The emblem I. B. E. W. worked out with 60 lamps; welcome sign, 105 lamps; 5-pointed star, 45 lamps; horseshoe "Good Luck," 75 lamps, besides various decorations loaned to us. The stage was decorated with palms and choice flowers. The attendance was large and every one had a good time. You can imagine yourself among the four hundred and then your ideas will be correct. The reception and floor committee were in full-dress suits (wire fixers) and white gloves, and a finer set of men could not be found. The ladies just thought them O. K., with their patent-leather dancing-pumps, which they replaced with a pair of hooks the next day, and in place of dress suits and white shirts they wore blue jeans and flannel shirts. But while they were dressed up they looked like members of the U. S. Senate.

Joe Dooley had on patent-leathers, the first he ever owned, he borrowed them. Cy Gechter was there with his little train of cars to explain matters to Bro. Snider (Pop), who was side-setting all night. Bro. O'Neill (Slim), dropped in from Akron to help the boys along and have a good time. When the grand march was started there was a grand sight, the whole committee in the lead, and the way they cut the figures on the floor was a caution. Everybody enjoyed themselves. The guests were Tom Wheeler, Grand President I. B. E. W.; Mr. Geo. Cleveland, Inspector for the Board of Underwriters; Mr. E. F. Chapman, Supt.

Con. for the Cuyahoga Tel. Co.; Mr. Sam Harris, Asst. Supt. Con. for the Cuyahoga Tel. Co.; Mr. Bob Ruttle, Supt. of Underground Dept. Cuyahoga Tel. Co.; Mr. Howard Tripp, Cleveland Illuminating Co.; Mr. Paul Schriener, Deputy Police Clerk; T. K. Roberts, Bus. Agent Local No. 55 (plumbers); James J. Mason, Bus. Agent Local No. 120 (sreamfitters); Pete Black, Bus. Agent Building Laborers; Wade Shurtliff, Bus. Agent K. of L. Musicians; Cy Gechter, ex-Bus. Agent Local No. 38; Frank Snider, Local No. 17, Detroit; Fred Hobby, Bus. Agent of Waiters' Union.

The banquet was grand, the spread was one of the finest—the program will show for itself. Enclosed find same, which will give full details. Mr. Editor, you can remember the ball which you attended in 1893. Well, that was seven years behind the present time, and all the old-timers had a good time. But this one eclipsed everything. The various locals that received our invitations can judge from their style as to how swell we were.

The visiting brothers who are working here on the storm attended meeting on last Thursday and saw how our goat performs. We sent four candidates through the circuit. The visitors were surprised; they never saw anything like that work before. They all wished they had a goat like No. 39. Bro. Dick Scanlon tried to steal him but he got butted a few times, and Tripp, of the Rapids, had to climb up the window-sill. Chas. Demar from No. 9 got scared when they were ducked in the hot water and then dried out on a Whitehead Torpedo. You saw the goat work; you can explain to the natives of Powersville, and I think they will get one. And still they come. It will not be long before we reach the 150 mark and all wire fixers

Say, No. 56, wake up and give some attention to Tom Connors' case; we are waiting to hear from you. When there is a member sick in our neighborhood we take care of him and notify his local, but No. 56 seems slow. The 1st of March has passed and you have not made any attempt. We have sickness at home, but the members of No. 39 are always ready to help a needy brother in the hour of need. Now get a move on you and show your hand.

Bro. Austin Mulhern is laid up with typhoid fever; the relief committee attends to his wants and sees that he has all things necessary. Bro. John Mangon, who fell from a pole, is working again.

Local No. 14 of Pittsburg had better not be so hasty in taking in members who had an application in No. 39, and went to Pittsburg, and were initiated in No. 14 on a \$5 rate; the candidate had already paid half of his admission fee, \$10, to local No. 39. In doing so, the local should enter into communication with the one in the town he came from to find out if these applicants

are O. K. No. 39 has half of the initiation fee of the party referred to and will keep it, according to constitution, as the party is working and has his card deposited with No. 39.

The members of No. 39 are all taking a lively interest in the work; they all attend (that is, a large majority,) to help along those weary candidates who want to get into the large and grand circuit. If all locals had a good, lively initiation, it would help to bring out its members.

Say, Mr. Editor, I hope the locals throughout the country have donated to the call from the locals in trouble down in Jersey. I would like to see a list in the Worker of those who have donated. As this month's letter has been a heavy one, I will pull the plug.

GEORGE H. GLEASON.

### Hurrah for the International!

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1900.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am a member in good standing in the I. B. E. W. at the present time, and was a member of the old N. B. E. W. since 1892, and have never been suspended for non-payment of dues. As I am a member in good standing I would respectfully ask for space in the official journal which I read each month with great interest, as it gives me just the information I am after of what is going on in the Brotherhood. Technical knowledge I can get from other sources. I was somewhat amused at Electron's letter last month, in which he gives a very finely drawn picture of the slaughtering of the Filipinos by the American Soldiers. Now, what has this to do with the labor movement is what I would like to know? Is a man any less an American because he wishes his fellow craftsmen across the water success? Is he any less an American because he has voted to make our Brotherhood International? This talk of Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson squirming in their graves looks pretty, but Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson never had anything to do with wages and hours for electrical workers. Why, Mr. Editor, the moulders, the cigar makers and a great many other labor organizations are international. The American Federation of Labor places charters across the water. Now, what good reason have the electrical workers for not doing as others do? The unionism of today is a broad-minded unionism and extends all over the civilized world. It reaches out the hand of support to all man and woman kind, a kind that is out for the welfare of every one, irrespective of nationality, politics or creed, and I have every reason to believe our organization will be more successful than ever before.

With the best wishes for the entire Brotherhood, I am

Fraternally,  
AMPERE.

### THE BALL IN THE TOWN THAT JACK BUILT.

Burke, Horton, Dawson and Utt,  
All union men and true,  
Into our Local came with a strut  
On Tuesday night to wake us up,  
And swore they'd help us out of the rut  
In less than a month or two.  
Proposed that 95 give a ball  
Inside Germania's big white hall,  
At which might dance both short and tall  
In this the town that Jack built.

Wilson, Barneys, Fox and Dick,  
Like tigers fought for the floor,  
But Dawson's grey hair preference took,  
His plans to the local read like a book;  
To his way of thinking we all have to look,  
As others have done before.

The Southwest Light Co. current donated,  
At which of course we were highly elated,  
Each hoped ere long to be properly mated  
At the ball in the town that Jack built.

Lufkins, Langston, McCullom and Dill,  
The best looking men in the local,  
Were charged by local command most emphatic

To design the illumination most emblematic,

And fix up a banner with machine current static,

And to render our music vocal.

Blunt, Baldwin, Baker and Beever,  
Morris, McBride, McGregor and Peeler,  
All said they would help at the ball with Fischer,

For surprise to the town that Jack built.

Nesbit, Barron, Bosse and Scott,  
Who live in the wilds of Galena,  
Becoming excited at hearing such news,  
Forgot themselves, and paid a month's dues;

Jackson almost forgot the goose

And thought he was playing Keno.

Manning went down to get a drink,

Cowell's two fer fell into the sink,

Nelson grabbed it as quick as a wink

All this in the town that Jack built.

Hoxey, Clover, Liggitt and Harbit

Chimed in to push things along,

Stimson talked a good deal, didn't say much either,

Stevens started, could't hear him neither,

While Ferguson almost got the fever,  
Trying to sing his song.

Densmore tried to ride the goat,

Williams and Watson took off their coat,

Farnham and Beachel got off the last joke  
On Joplin the town that Jack built.

L. U. 95, be it known to all brothers,

In a mining district is located,

Where lead and zinc ore (the last here called Jack)

Is found in large quantities at bottom of pack,

Large profits from the sale of which yours truly lacks

Keeps this town from being vacated;  
And if any the boys that my name have forgot,  
Should happen upon me this moment to drop,  
I am sure that to catch me they surely could not  
Nor 'een in the town that Jack built.

N. O. SMITS.

No poorer excuse for not joining a labor organization can be made than that which is offered by those who say they believe in unions, but they don't like the way they are conducted. The fact of the matter is, those people, above all others, see the good done by labor organizations; they know that if it wasn't for labor organizations they themselves would cut a very sorry picture when making terms with their employer; they are the ones who reap a good deal of the benefits of organization; still they are not honest or manly enough to stand up and be counted with those who are fighting the battles of the whole body of wage-workers, both organized and unorganized.—Industrial Banner.



**500 BICYCLES \$3.10**  
all makes, good as new, to \$20  
NEW 1900 Models, \$11 to \$20  
98 & 99 Models, high grade, \$8 to \$13  
Great factory sale, direct to rider. We ship anywhere on approval; send us an order.  
**EARN A BICYCLE** distributing catalogues for us. We will give one Rider Agent in each town **FREE USE** of sample wheel to ride and exhibit.  
WRITE AT ONCE for Bargain List and our **SPECIAL OFFER.** Address Dept. 60 D.  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.**

### One-Third of Your Earnings

disappear in taxes and profits on taxes.

The Clothing manufacturer pays on raw material and product, and after including in cost, adds a profit to total, thus collecting from purchaser taxes paid and profit on taxes.

The Wholesale Merchant pays tax on his stock of clothing, includes tax in cost price and adds profit to total, thus collecting compound profit on taxes paid by manufacturer, as well as profit on tax paid by himself.

The Retail Merchant repeats the transaction and the consumer foots the bill.

A Single Tax on Land Values cannot be added to price paid for the use of land. It would save you one-third of your earnings, and by destroying the monopoly of land, would enable you to earn more.

Send for sample copy of

**THE SINGLE TAX WORLD,**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

### The Wire and Steel Trust

controls the output because it owns the land from which the raw materials which enter into its product are taken.

The Coal and Oil Trusts receive their greatest power from their monopoly of coal and oil land.

The Unorganized Land Trust is the greatest of all. It is capitalised at \$40,000,000,000. The people who use land must pay interest on this capitalization for the mere privilege of livine on and using the land.

The Single Tax will Destroy Land Monopoly.

Send for sample copy of

**THE SINGLE TAX WORLD,**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

## SCAB LIST.

Names of Persons Who Worked Against  
the Brotherhood at Cleveland.

## CUYAHOGA TELEPHONE.

Nelson.  
James.  
\*Wm. Crossley, Cincinnati, lineman.  
Wm. Colby, "  
\*Robinson, "  
Andy Hiram, "  
Std. Spence, "  
Wm. Bennett, "  
Wm. Griffiths, "  
C. W. Freahr, " and Peoria, Ill.  
\*Wm. Alder, Columbus, lineman.  
\*Frank Grove, Columbus, lineman.  
\*D. R. Davidson, St. Louis.  
Carter, " lineman.  
\*G. Cabanne, "  
\*R. Hurstburgh, "  
\*T. M. Corchran, "  
Dude Loughlin, "  
\*Ed. Delaney, "  
\*Frank Lewin, "  
\*R. W. Gage, "  
Bramhal, "  
Ollie (Red) Strausbury, Cleveland.  
W. F. Norton, "  
\*Ed. Cannon, No. 38 "  
A. Saum, "  
\*Cord Chapman, No. 38, "  
J. C. Quinn, " "  
\*Wm. Grant, " "  
\*Nelson Wilson, " "  
Arthur Taylor, " "  
John McMahon, " "  
Kid Loughlin, Covington, Ky.  
\*Chas. Phillians, Lima, Ohio.  
\*Pearl Webb, Wabash, Ind.  
\*Fred Collaster, Grand Rapids, Mich.,  
lineman.  
\*Ebey, Holland, Mich., lineman.  
Robert Purseglore, Elyria, Lineman.  
Chas. Smith (one eyed) Upper Sandusky,  
Lineman.  
C. W. Graver.

## CLEVELAND ELECTRIC RY.

(Big Consolidated.)

\*Phil Akers, Local No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.  
\*Steve Coyne, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
\*James Holiday, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
\*James Cummings, Local No. 9, Chicago.  
\*Burk, Milwaukee, Wis.  
\*Flynn, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
\*Smith,  
\*Pat Casey, Local No. 38, Cleveland.  
Gus Johnston,  
Chas. C. Hendershott,  
Tom Warren.


Men Who Scabbed In St. Louis During No.  
3's Strike.

## MISSOURI-EDISON.

\*Jno. McGann, \*Frank Kelly,  
\*L. Baldwin, \*Dick Harris,  
\*Chas. Addleman, \*Harry Murphy,  
\*Joe Edwards, \*Frank Maher,  
\*Joe Aber, \*Walter Baldwin,  
Geo. McLaughlin, Harry Swarthing,  
Fred Schantz, Tom Watts,  
Jack McCune, Jim Carr,  
Bill Kelly, Tony Burkle,  
Lee Cassavant, Frank Burns,  
Frank Widoe, Tim Murphy,  
Jas. Murphy, Chas. Pipes,  
Rube Smith, Del. Scott.

## BELL TELEPHONE.


Chas. Phillips, Bill O'Dell,  
Geo. Johnson (scabby) Noah MacLamore,  
Frank Gocus, L. Hull,  
\*Mike Cunningham, Jim Breen,  
\*Chas. Johnson, Fred Obermiller,  
Frank Haverstraw, Bill Gillin,



KIND WORDS FROM UNION MEN  
have done much to build  
up our great trade on


**Keystone  
Overalls and Pants.**


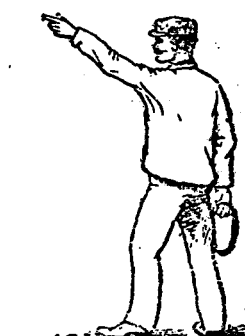
WE THANK YOU.



See that Keystone? It's on the Ticket.  
19th year in business and never  
had a strike; that's our  
labor record.

**Cleveland & Whitehill Co.,**  
NEWBURGH, N. Y.



Jack Carson, Andy Gamble,  
Ed. Warentine, Al. Hayslip,  
Bill Ogie, John Simons,  
Jno. (Baldy) Hambie, John Eiker,  
Jno. (Heckery) Darrah, Wm. Ingsrom,  
Henry Casey, \*Dick Lewis,  
Wm. Taben, Perry Manion,  
B. S. McCloskey, Jno. Dare,  
W. Davison, D. Davison,  
W. G. Fry (better F. Burmeister,  
known as Rube) J. Powers,  
J. Davison, C. Fuller,  
W. Cleveland, Chas. Reynolds,  
W. Batterton, J. Hall,

## KINLOCH TEL. CO.

B. Aibaugh, Frank Lewin,  
Ed. Holman, Adolph Meyer,  
Frank Turner, A. Dock,  
Henry Hisserich, Ernest Dennison,  
William Stewart.

An asterisk (\*) before a name indicates  
that the scab was a member of the union.

## Men who Scabbed at Detroit.

## DETROIT TELEPHONE CO.

H. McLaughlin, Harry Chavlier,  
L. E. Clark, Wm. Dollman,  
C. Kressler, Wm. Wright (Union)

## BELL CO.

Harry House, Louis McTaggart,  
Josh Saunders, Mike Rogand,  
John Vallier, G. Pringle,  
Anthony Cress, J. Eastland,  
Jcs. Campau, B. McManus,  
Heck Dunbar, A. Zoblowski,

Geo. Lucas, Ed. Le Valley,  
Jno. McGinnis, Wm. Burke,  
Chas. Post, Geo. Allen,  
Chas. Gillmore, Oney Gregg,  
Jno. Laderoot.

## Men Who Scabbed in the Newark Lockout.

E. C. Boughton, Local No. 20.  
W. J. Bigler, (Whispering Willie)  
Chas. Flynn (Blizzard)  
Robt. Caskey (Toothpick)  
James McDonough (Bender)  
Jack Kelty, John McHugh,  
Andy Peters, Wm. Flanery,  
John Peaty, William Farrell,  
Richard Peaty, Wm. Crevling,  
Louea Alson, Geo. Mitchell,  
Tim Leahy, Patrick King,  
Chas. McCarten, Chas. Van Trolley,  
John White (Boston), Ervy Slosch,  
John Keenan, Chas. Sorum,  
Jack Davern, — Hendricks

The general welfare of the Order should  
be the first thing considered in exercising  
the right to vote for any person or on any  
question. What is the best for the Order  
is the question, and it should be conscien-  
tiously determined free from prejudice or  
favoritism, and the vote be cast accord-  
ingly.

## Central Manufacturing Co.

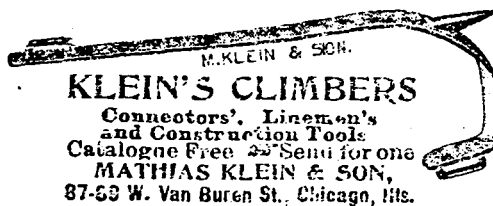
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Yellow Pine Cross Arms, Locust Pins, Oak  
Pins, Electrical Mouldings, Oak Brackets.

Large Stocks on Hand.

Delivered prices quoted, F. O. B. cars, your city, in  
any quantity. Write us.



M. KLEIN & SON.

**KLEIN'S CLIMBERS**

Connectors', Linemen's  
and Construction Tools  
Catalogue Free — Send for one  
**MATHIAS KLEIN & SON,**  
87-53 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ills.

## Directory of Unions.

Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.

**No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets every Monday at 604 Market st. Pres., F. P. Kinsley, 1622 Washington ave.; R. S., W. J. Gilsdorf, 1233 Chouteau ave.; F. S., Harry Ellison, 507A Minerva ave.

**No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.**—Pres., A. C. Epper, 514 West 7th st.; K. C., Mo.; R. S., C. L. Lord, 707 Campbell st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., L. S. Gordon, 729 Elmwood ave.

**No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets every Thursday at 604 Market st. Pres., J. Orr, 122 So. 12th st.; R. S., J. T. O'Brien, Mo. Stock Exchange Hotel, Bremen ave.; F. S., J. McCarthy, 1235 Olive st.

**No. 3, New York, Inside Wiremen.**—Pres., C. O. Tenney, 1044 Tiffany st.; F. S., J. J. Quinn, 294 First av.

**No. 4, New Orleans, La.**—Meets every Wednesday evening at Carondelet and Perdido sts. Pres., Tim Cronin, 701 Carondelet st.; R. S., Harry Smith, 724 Camp st.; F. S., H. W. Boyd, 616 Julia st.

**No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets every Friday night in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., J. S. Hastings, 3364 Madison av., Pittsburgh; R. S., E. H. Herps, 71 Isabella st., Allegheny; F. S., W. A. Pulliam, 215 E. Ohio st.

**No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets every Wednesday evening in Friendship Hall, 120 O'Farrell st. Pres., George F. Keetley, 409 Market st.; R. S., A. E. Yoell, 651 Stevenson st.; F. S., R. P. Gaie, 128 Fern ave.

**No. 7, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets every Wednesday at room 14 Barnes Bldg. Pres., G. T. McGilvray, 75 Pynchon st.; R. S., W. F. Kavanaugh, Merrick, Mass.; F. S., D. B. Ahgreen, 276 Hancock street.

**No. 8, Toledo, O.**—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall. Pres., F. L. Lucas, 244 Union st.; R. S., C. H. Carroll, 1101 Newbury st.; F. S., F. M. Gensbecher, 705 Prouty ave.

**No. 9, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets every Saturday at 83 Madison st., Hall 6. Pres., W. A. Jackson, Eug. Co.'s 16 31st and Dearborn sts.; R. S., Jas. L. Collins, 1151 West Madison st.; F. S., Joseph Driscoll, 77 Fuller st.

**No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.**—Meets every Monday at Labor Union Hall, 136 N. Pennsylvania st. Pres., F. E. Swift, 729 S. Delaware st.; R. S., W. O. Dudley, 1128 East Pratt st.; F. S., C. J. Langdon, 801 West Pratt st.

**No. 11, Waterbury, Ct.**—Pres. W. A. Chase, 809 Main st.; F. S., W. K. Eldridge, 203 S. Elm st.

**No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.**—R. S., A. James, 1043 Cedar st.

**No. 13, El Paso, Tex.**

**No. 14, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets every Tuesday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., H. T. Sullivan, 35 E. Robinson st., Allegheny; R. S., H. S. Farrell, 50 Washington st., Pittsburgh; F. S., F. D. Malone, 35 E. Robinson st., Allegheny.

**No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.**—Pres. W. J. Dooley, 415 West Side ave.; R. S., H. Manderville, 13 Frost st.; F. S., P. Shugrue, 211 Bay st.

**No. 16, Evansville, Ind.**—Pres. H. T. Mitchell, 608 upper 8th st.; Rec. Sec., C. G. Kern, 16 lower 5th st.; Fin. Sec., Garby Perdue, 211 upper 7th st.

**No. 17, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets every Tuesday night at 107 Monroe av. Pres., R. Scanlan, 62 Buchanan st.; R. S., G. H. Brown, 50 Chester av.; F. S., George H. Jacobs, 84 Griswold st.

**No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.**—Meets every Thursday evening at 1009-11 Walnut st. Pres., D. C. Jones, 1220 Walnut st.; R. S., F. J. Costelanc, 622 W. 7th st.; F. S., W. M. Reed, 717 Delaware st.

**No. 19, Atchison, Kan.**—Meets every Tuesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 710 Main st. Pres., F. J. Roth, 906 N. Tenth st.; R. S., Hugo Walters, 600 Commercial st.; F. S., J. C. Sweeney, 600 Commercial st.

**No. 20, New York City.**—Meets at 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Pres., D. E. Mosteller, 331 12th st., Brooklyn; R. S., J. G. Charles, 556 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn; F. S., J. W. Lindsay, 70 South 10th st., Brooklyn.

**No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets every Friday in Hancock Hall, 814 Girard ave. Pres., Wm. McFadden, 3306 Melrose st.; R. S., A. B. Du Bois, 2856 Hancock st.; F. S., Wm. Godshall, 2549 Hutchinson st.

**No. 22, Omaha, Neb.**—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres., F. F. Eusminger, 1901 Leavenworth st.; R. S., G. E. Russell, 2544 Reese st.; F. S., M. J. Curran, 2544 Reese st.

**No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.**—Pres., P. J. Mcnard, 141 E. 12th st.; R. S., S. W. Manning, 466 Farrington av.; F. S., W. B. Tubesing, 447 Martin st.

**No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.**—Pres., T. W. Kelley, 2835 15th ave. South; R. S., George Holford, 1510 East 32nd st.; F. S., John Reynolds, 1815 4th av. South.

**No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.**—Pres., G. Cooper, E. S. H. Abbott, 1217 Mulberry st.

**No. 26, Washington, D. C.**—Meets every Wednesday at 2244 E. 1st av. Pres., Edgar Nelson, 836 21st st. N. W.; R. S., S. C. Buckingham, 515 9th st. N. W.; F. S., G. A. Malou, 48 L. st. N. W.

**No. 27, Baltimore, Md.**—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. Pres., W. W. Welsh, 1420 Asquith st.; K. and F. S., W. W. Davis, 529 N. Mount st.

**No. 28, Ft. Worth, Texas.**—Pres., Lee Stevens, Standard Light & Power Co.; F. S., C. F. Crabtree, City Electrician; R. S., Martin Doshier, 104 Houston st.

**No. 29, Trenton, N. J.**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson Building. Pres., P. J. Dunn, 50 Perine av.; R. S., Frank Jefferies, 22 Bank st.; F. S., F. J. Carr, 58 Model ave.

**No. 30, Cincinnati, O.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Pres., Joseph Dailey, 87 Plum st., Cin. O.; R. S., Wm. Price, 337 Hodge st., Newport, Ky.; F. S., Geo. R. Hildebrand, 403 E. 3rd st., Cincinnati Ohio.

**No. 31, Duluth, Minn.**—Pres., E. J. Mcajher, 220 2d av. W.; R. S., E. A. Nelson, 24 E. 2d st.; F. S., M. A. Hibbard, 1020 E. Fourth st.

**No. 32, Lima, O.**—Pres., O. G. Snyder, 802 East High st., Lima, O.; R. S., W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison ave., Lima, Ohio; F. S., E. Krause, 213 East Wayne st., Lima, Ohio.

**No. 33, New Castle, Pa.**—Meets every Monday night in the Clendinning Block. Pres., John R. Triplett; R. S., H. C. Stockman, 11 Walnut st.; F. S., W. S. Devlin, 6 East st.

**No. 34, Peoria, Ill.**—Pres., F. Church; F. S., E. H. Eusign, 470 Houribert st.; R. S., N. DeWorth.

**No. 35, Boston, Mass.**—Meets every Wednesday at 49 Bennett st. Pres., Jos. Matthews; R. S., E. L. McMillan; F. S., R. H. Bradford, 19 Haskins street.

**No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in Federated Trades Hall, 1013 10th st. Pres., C. V. Schneider, 815 J st.; R. S., E. O. Stroug, 2604 G. st.; F. S., D. Dickie, 2025 J street.

**No. 37, Hartford, Conn.**—Meets every Wednesday at 603 Main st. Pres., Maurice P. Sullivan, 177 Asylum st.; R. S., F. J. Sheehan, 3 Central Row; F. S., J. J. Tracy, 58 Temple st.

**No. 38, Cleveland, O.**—Meets every Tuesday evening in Atwater Bldg., cor. Superior and S. Water sts. Pres., C. G. Kieffer, 442 Euclid ave.; R. S., E. B. Horne, 50 Outwait st.; F. S., W. M. Dixon, 76 Olive st.

**No. 39, Cleveland, O.**—Pres., John Bateman, 159 Central av.; R. S., Wm. M. Alexander, 130 Swiss st.; F. S., A. W. McIntyre, 10 Cedar av.

**No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.**—Meets every Thursday night in Building Trades Council Hall, cor. 5th and Francis sts. Pres., Wm. T. Wise, 1205 S. 18th st.; R. S., Wm. S. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun st.; F. S., W. H. Tucker, 1015 Scott st.

**No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Breeze, 351 Vermont st.; R. S., R. A. Love, 130 Carroll st.; F. S., H. M. Scott, 646 Virginia st.

**No. 42, Utica, N. Y.**—Meets every Tuesday at 132 Genesee st. Pres., W. T. Carter, 652 Bleeker st.; R. S., G. O. Carter, 29 Elm st.; F. S., F. Brigham, 116 Dudley ave.

**No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.**—Inside Wiremen—Meet in Myers Hall cor. Montgomery and East Genesee sts., second and fourth Fridays. Pres., John Kerwin, 311 Oswego st.; R. S., E. W. Lewis, 1320 S. State st.; F. S., Geo. A. Davenport, 203 Ontario st.

**No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets every other Tuesday in Durand Bldg., W. Main st., room 16. Pres., John Haley, 16 Pleasant st.; R. S., M. Warner, 18 S. Court st.; F. S., F. M. Martin, 66 Frost av.

**No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Pres., L. Beecher, 71 Seneca st.; R. S., C. H. Groat, 208 S. Division st.; F. S., Wm. Chatman, 1182 Niagara st.

**No. 46, Lowell, Mass.**—Meets every Thursday evening in Engineers' Hall, Wyman's Ex. Bldg., cor. Central and Merrimac sts. Pres., James Davidson; R. S., John Connors; F. S., Lester C. Hall.

**No. 47, Sioux City, Ia.**—Pres., J. J. Sullivan, 1701 Center st.; R. S., C. H. Lingren, 814 West 4th st.; F. S., W. Truall, G. & S. Elec. Co.

**No. 48, Richmond, Va.**—Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. 17th and Main sts. Pres., G. N. Mayer, 2316 E. Grace st.; R. S., F. A. Fry, 603 S. Pine st.; F. S., T. J. Watkins, 1603 F. Franklin st.

**No. 49, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at Jungs Hall 106 E. Randolph st. Pres., Robert E. Folk, 231 N. State st.; R. S., W. T. Hounihan, 4105 Wabash av.; F. S., C. C. Fowler, 1186 N. Maplewood av.

**No. 50, Memphis.**—Pres., G. G. Robinson, 36 Monroe st.; R. S. and F. S., A. J. M. Bemish, 107 Polk street.

**No. 51, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets first Sunday P. M. and third Friday evening in Electrical Workers' Hall, 320 4th av. Pres., H. Sadler, 189 McClure av., Allegheny, Pa.; R. S., J. Nero, Bennett Post Of., Allegheny, Pa.; F. S., P. Corcoran, 303 Shady ave., Allegheny, Pa.

**No. 52, Newark, N. J.**—Meet first and third Fridays at Marcus L. Ward Hall, 82-84 Belleville ave. Pres., F. J. McNulty, 179 North 2nd st., Newark, N. J.; R. S., O. J. Snyder, 325 West st., W. Hoboken, N. J.; F. S., A. H. Thomas, 27 Grace st., Bloomfield, N. J.

**No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.**—Pres., C. A. Swager, 627 Forster st.; R. S., Jas. F. Eninger, 15 N. 13th st.; F. S., Carl A. E. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

**No. 54, Columbus, O.**—Meets every Wednesday evening at Hellermans Hall, 180 1/2 E. Town st. Pres., Tom Croy, 566 1/2 S. High st.; R. S., J. A. Frambes, 2390 Apple st.; F. S., Mike Ebner, Milo, Ohio.

**No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.**—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Jas. Martin, 1022 4th st.; R. S., James Fitzgerald, 1924 Lynes st.; F. S., Thomas Fitzpatrick, 775 10th st.

**No. 56, Erie, Pa.**—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Tuesdays in Woodman's Hall, 9th and State sts. Pres., L. E. Carson, 615 Holland st.; R. S., J. L. Hampel, 555 W. 3d st.; F. S., J. F. St. Clair, 711 French st.

**No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.**—Pres., J. R. Blair, 258 S. 2nd East st.; R. S., J. Hodgson, 823 E. 6th st. south; F. S., Jas. Hodgson, 823 E. 36th st.

**No. 58, Niagara, Falls, N. Y.**—Meets 2d and fourth Monday in Odd Fellows Hall. Pres., H. Anderson; R. S., Charles M'ingny, 303 Ninth st.; F. S., C. Gent, 9 Arcade.

**No. 59, Chicago, Ill.**—Meet every other Saturday at Koch's hall, 104 E. Randolph st.—Pres., J. H. Maloney, 1359 W. Congress st.; R. S., T. F. Cummings, 208 East Erie st.; F. S., J. E. Hayes, 531 37th st.

**No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.**—Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at the old Court House, Soldad street. Pres., Walter M. Graham, 114 Upson st.; R. S., John E. Kraft, 1302 N. Flores st.; F. S., Chas. E. McNeemar, 818 Av. D.

**No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Meets every Thursday at United Council Hall, 112 1/2 Spring st. Pres., F. W. Frankhouser, 348 S. Hill st.; R. S., H. J. Francis, 1816 Michigan av.; F. S., R. B. Porter, 1116 East 8th st.

**No. 62, Youngstown, O.**—Pres., G. F. Hartman, 609 Covington st.; R. S., George L. Eagleton, 117 Mill st.; F. S., W. H. Buzard, 534 Duequesne st.

**No. 63, Warren, Pa.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres., F. W. Lesser, Liberty st.; R. S., R. J. Eden, Rever, House; F. S., N. H. Spencer, Rogers Bldg.

**No. 64, Oakland, Cal.**—F. S., W. P. Olmsted, Bureka Hotel; R. S., J. H. Oley, 1012 14th st.

**No. 65, Butte, Mont.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Omsley Bldg. cor. Main and Park sts. Pres., Jas. E. Davidson, Omsley Bldg.; R. S. & F. S., W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 246.

**No. 66, Houston, Tex.**—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., Geo. Schorn, 513 Houston av.; R. S., F. A. Peters, Labor Hall; F. S., R. R. Tripp, 2909 Fannin st.

**No. 67, Quincy, Ill.**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, S. 5th st. Pres., W. F. Wagner, 531 Locust st.; J. M. Redmond, 823 Jersey st.; F. S., C. H. McNeenec, 511 S. 7th st.

**No. 68, Denver, Col.**—Meets Monday night at 1731 Arapaho st., Club Bldg.; Pres., Charles Salstrom, 608 218th ave.; R. S., T. B. Spellissy, 19th and Curtis, Abbott Hotel; F. S., W. L. Green, 2127 Grant ave.

**No. 69, Dallas, Tex.**—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 286 Main st. Pres., Frank Sevor, 156 Camp st.; R. S., Joe Wilhosen, 272 Main st.; F. S., H. E. Cooper, 111 Gaston av.

**No. 70, Cripple Creek, Col.**—Meets every Wednesday night in Banquet Hall, Masonic Temple. Pres., J. E. Hicks, 332 May ave.; R. S., J. C. Hart, 131 W. Womack; F. S., J. A. Reed, P. O. 684.

**No. 71, Galveston, Tex.**—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Union Hall. Pres., O. Lorenzo, 23d street, between Ave N. 1/2 & O.; R. S., G. L. Monford, O. 1/2; F. S., B. S. Cloise, 22 & Church.

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**No. 73, Spokane, Wash.**—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in Eagler Hall. Pres., L. Van Inwegen, P. O. Box 635; R. S., A. E. Swab, 821 Mallon st.; F. S., W. A. Davis, 926 Bridge st.

**No. 74, Winona, Minn.**—Pres., Sam Altmore, 463 Dakota st.; R. S., J. P. Fromm, 510 Olmstead st.; F. S., H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 13 Wednesdays of each month. Pres. W. W. Wise, 351 S. Ionia st.; R. S., Jos. Newman, Jr., 16 Kennedy st.; F. S., C. R. Post, 48 Bostwick st.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Pres. Wm. Kane, 1136 D st.; R. S., W. J. Love, 113 10th st.; F. S., F. A. Todd, 3713 So. L st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every 1st and 3d Saturday in A. O. U. W. Hall, Pioneer Bldg.—Pres. John Agutter, Fremont, Wash.; R. S., Geo. R. Cooley, 418 Lenora st.; F. S., D. H. Alexander, 827 2nd ave.

No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Pres. G. W. Lebin, 1551 Carroll av.; F. S., George H. Foltz, 351 W. Adams st.; R. S., W. T. Tonner, 1479 W. Ohio st.

No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Pres. Daniel Cambridge, 110 Madison st.; R. S., Edw. Gyatt, 1 Crouse Bldg.; F. S., Chas. Brand, 410 Shomward st.

No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Pres. C. W. Breedlove, 38 Falkland st., Norfolk, Va.; F. S. Hitt, 210 N. Marshall av.; F. S., C. H. Boush, 161 Boewer st.

No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Cassese's Hall, Lackawanna av. Pres. John D. Smith, 740 Adams ave.; F. S., Chas. R. Boyd, 731 Madison av.; R. S., G. Edwin Mitteer, 702 Webster ave., Danmore.

No. 82, Binghamton, N. Y.—Pres. G. Milks; R. S., M. Ingalls; F. S., P. W. Kramer, 32 Thorp st.

No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres. George R. Wren, 371 2nd av.; R. S., H. P. Moss, 172 Huron st.; F. S., S. Lawrence, 491 Jefferson st.

No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Thursday 7:30 p. m., at 14½ N. Forsyth st. Pres. O. A. Donahoo, 187 E. George av.; R. S., A. S. Spaat, Jonesboro, Ga.; F. S., B. P. Haines, 11 Plum st.

No. 85, Augusta, Ga.—Pres. B. Mitchell, 1249 Telair st.; R. S., T. L. Dysard; F. S., T. B. Cooper.

No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Beehive Bldg., Aqueduct st. on first floor. Pres. F. Forristal, 14 Jones st.; R. S., P. W. Graham, 45 Lawn st.; F. S., A. L. Denniston, 14 Baldwin st.

No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Pres. R. M. Reed, 168 Mulberry; R. S., C. A. Ehmore, 168 Mulberry; F. S., J. Snyder, 168 Mulberry.

No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Pres. E. J. McDonald, 109 E. McDonough st.; F. S., W. R. Bartley, 405 Parry st. west.

No. 89, Akron, O.—Meets in Carpenters' Hall, S. Howard st. Pres. J. A. Townsend, 531 W. Exchange st.; R. S., M. W. Jennings, 310 N. Maple st.; F. S., C. E. Miller, 307 E. Mill st.

No. 90, New Haven, Ct.—Pres. F. J. Horan, 247 Lombard st.; F. S., L. Fairchild, 36 Townsend av.; R. S., H. M. Arnold, 105 Liberty st.

No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Pres. C. J. Kemmerer, Easton, Pa.; R. S. and F. S., Patrick Lee, 628 Walnut street.

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No. 93, Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. S. Amand; F. S., Joseph Delisle, 99 Elgin st.

No. 94, Holyoke, Mass.—Pres. A. W. Nicoll, jr., New England Tel. Co.; F. S., R. P. Dixon, New England Tel. Co.

No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Old Mikes Hall, 2d street cor. Main. Pres. R. E. Burke, Joplin, Mo.; R. S., F. D. Horton, Lock Box 907, Joplin, Mo.; F. S., C. L. Fox, Lock Box 907, Joplin, Mo.

No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday evening in room 23, Day Bldg. Pres. S. A. Strout, 130 Austin st.; Secy, W. D. Patterson, Wilcox Building.

No. 97, Bradford, Pa.—F. S., L. E. Graves, P. O. Box 1556.

No. 98, Philadelphia Pa., Inside Wiremen.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Temple, Hall C, 6th floor. Pres. L. F. Spence, 1538 Manton st.; F. S., W. A. J. Guscott, 1018 Arizona st.; R. S., C. W. Elliott, 2320 Van Pelt st.

No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Pres. J. Moneto, 93 Lafayette st.; F. S., A. P. Barry, 18 Wheaton st.

No. 100, Mobile, Ala.—Pres. R. B. Allen, 700 S. Broad st.; R. S., Felix Misonou, 304 Palmetto st.; F. S., George W. Fordney, 208 St. Francis st.

No. 101, Brockton, Mass.—Pres. J. W. Pushee, 44 Joslyn Court; F. S., C. A. Wilbur, 152 School st.

No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Loomfixers' Hall, Market and Church sts. Pres. D. J. Phalon, 12 Ramapo av.; R. S., Joseph Maher, 348 Grand st.; F. S., E. A. Browne, 16 Jackson st.

No. 103, Boston, Mass., Inside Wiremen.—Pres. L. W. K. Kimball, 21 Arcadia st., Dorchester, Mass.; F. S., W. Woodward, 10 Church st.; R. S., J. J. McLaughlin, 213 Manerick st. E. Boston.

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